JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,760—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

ROYAL ASIATIC BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1899.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900
* ORIENTAL	3284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	3284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at this place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

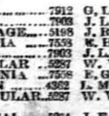
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,335	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,353	22nd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,767	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

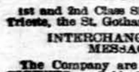
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,538 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bosreh, in the foregoing or rice order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 30th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavinno	4,000,	9th Nov. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

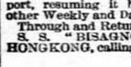
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,)



S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Oct. 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SHOOTING SEASON, 1899-1900.

PRICES OF LOADED SHOT AND EMPTY CARTRIDGES.

				Loaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Loaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.	Empty. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Empty. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
ELEY'S BROWN.	10	gauge, per	100	13 8	12 0	4 3	4 0
" "	10	"	500	63 0	56 0	20 0	18 0
" "	10	"	1,000	123 0	110 0	40 0	36 0
" "	12, 16, 20	"	100	9 8	8 8	3 4	2 14
" "	12, 16, 20	"	500	47 0	42 0	15 0	13 8
" "	12, 16, 20	"	1,000	92 0	82 0	30 0	27 0

Eley's Brown Cartridges are not loaded with Schultze S.S. or any Nitro compounds, unless special orders are given to that effect. If Cartridges are ordered to be loaded with Nitro Powders, no responsibility is accepted in case of accident.

ELEY'S E. B. NITRO CENTRAL-FIRE CRIMSON CARTRIDGE CASES

are specially imported for loading with Schultze S.S. Amberite and other Nitro compositions.

	Field Loaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Field Loaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.	Unloaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Unloaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
Per 100	11 2	10 0	3 6	3 0
" 500	53 0	47 8	16 4	14 8
" 1,000	103 0	92 0	30 0	27 0

KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX NITRO CENTRAL-FIRE CARTRIDGES.

Made specially for Treacher and Company for loading with Schultze S.S. Amberite and other Nitro compositions.

N.B.—These are not suited for Black Powders.

	Field Loaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Field Loaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.	Unloaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Unloaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
Per 100	11 2	10 0	3 6	3 0
" 500	53 0	47 8	16 4	14 8
" 1,000	103 0	92 0	30 0	27 0

N.B.—No Extra Charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER or for FIELD LOADING.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE [THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

PORTS AND SHERRIES.

PORTS.—

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
"DESSERT PORT," a very superior after-dinner Wine	Per bot.	2 8	Per pint.	1 6
"INVALID PORT," very delicate	"	3 6	"	1 13
"SUPERIOR BLACK SEAL," without Exception the finest Port Wine Shipped to the East	"	3 6	"	11 13
ST. RAPHAEL WINE, the wellknown strengthener	"	2 0	Per doz.	23 12

TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

SHERRIES.—

		Rs. a.
COOKING SHERRY	Per bot.	1 11
PALE DINNER SHERRY	"	1 13
MANZANILLA (delicate)	"	2 8
AMONTILLADO (old)	"	3 8

OCTOBER PRICE LIST, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.

(FICUS CARICA.)

FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

A SIMPLE, PLEASANT, and EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE, for CHILDREN, ADULTS, and INVALIDS.

Price, 12 ANNAS.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,

NOVELTIES FOR THE TEETH.

FRAGRANT, FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE.

Antiseptic, Cleansing, Refreshing.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS CHERRY TOOTH PASTE	Per pot. Re.	1 0
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER, Rose Scented	Per tin. "	0 14
PARMA VIOLETS TOOTH POWDER.		

A Very Recherche Dentifrice. Per tin. Re. 0-12.

TOOTH-BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

TOOTH BRUSH STANDS—TOOTH PICKS. etc., etc.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of posit on, etc., to

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, Specialist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

A CONCERT OF GRAND PHONOGRAPH

for the last time will be given in aid of the FAMINE RELIEF FUND,

TO-NIGHT, 30TH OCTOBER,

at 9 P.M.,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre, Rs. 2, 1, 8 as., and 4 as.

SHERIAR ASPANDIER.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "DIDO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th October, 1899.

WAR

BOOKS ON AFRICA.

	Rs. as.
Raid Reform by a Pretoria Prisoner, Alfred P. Hillier, with two essays on the antiquity of man in South Africa	5 4
Three years in Savage Africa. By Lionel Decle with an introduction, By H. M. Stanley	7 8
South Africa as it is. By F. Reginald Statham	7 14
Twenty-five years in British Guiana by Henry Kirke. With map and illustrations	7 14
Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa, 1895-98. By A. St. H. Gibbons with 8 full page Illustrations by C. Whymper, 25 photographs and a map	7 8
Health in Africa, a medical handbook for European travellers and residents, embracing a study of malarial fever as it is found in British Central Africa by D. Kerr-Cross with an introduction. By Sir Harry Johnston K. C. B., with numerous illustrations	2 10
A Historical Geography of the British Colonies, West Africa. By C. P. Lucas with maps	5 10

SPECIAL CHEAP BARGAIN.

Burton (Sir Richard.) Wanderings in West Africa from Liverpool to Fernando Po. Original Edition, map and frontispiece, 2 vols, crown 8 vo (pub 21s.)	6 0
"He describes the scenes of his so called wanderings with the vivid freshness of a young traveller drawing on his first impressions, while the aptness of his observation and the selection of his topics show him to be already a keen observer and journalist of large cosmopolitan experience."—"Saturday Review."	
Casati (Major G.)—Ten Years in Equatoria, and the Return with Emin Pasha, translated by the Hon. Mrs. J. Randolph Clay, assisted by J. Walter Savage Landor, with upwards of 150 Illustrations, coloured plates, and 4 maps from original surveys, 2 handsome, 8vo vols (pub 42s.)	8 10
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and washstand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

2 Graphophones, "Bijou" Type, with recorders, reproducer, speaking tube, and 11-Way Reservoir, complete with hearing tubes, clock motor, runs five records, local winding.

2 Brass Ship's Pumps by J. Stone & Co., London.

A quantity of sound wines in boxes, consisting of Claret, Burgandy, Hock, Sauterne, Bitters, Italian wines, Australian wines, Hungarian wines, sweet Spanish wines, etc.

On account of the ex carried, ex Dictator:—

14-17—4 cases provision, consisting of potted meats, flavouring essences, consolidated soups, extract of meat, meat juice, vinegar, sauce, soups, essence of beef, lemon syrup, etc.

On account of the underwriters, ex Clan Macleod:—

J-568—J. W. & Co. 3291—1 case 40 dozen Japanned padlocks, 2 to 4 inches, damaged by sea water.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of ladies' and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 light victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH MAJOLICAWARE, FIGURES, &c., SUITABLE FOR DRAWING-ROOM DECORATION.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of following fancy goods, consisting of majolica garden pots, centre pieces, flower pots on stands, engraved vases, terra scotta large size figures, best electro-plated ware, dancing, performing, and other mechanical toys, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station Bungalow, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, square piano, by Bluthner, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, carpets, large cooking stove, etc., the property of E. A. Good, Es

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 2nd, 3rd and 4th proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SCOTSMEN desirous of celebrating the FORTHCOMING ANNIVERSARY of St. ANDREWS DAY are invited TO MEET at the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA and CHINA, on TUESDAY next, 31st instant, at 5-30 P.M.

POONA EXTRA RACES.
TUESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.
THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL TRAINS will RUN from and back to Bombay as ADVERTISED.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 21st October 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 OF 1898.

DOSSABHOY ARDESIR DORDEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. , Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MEHTA, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Deolali Camp, in the Nasik District, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY also of Bombay, aforesaid, Borah Inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Shaik Abjool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and RATANJI JAMASJI MISTRY, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing temporarily at Bandora, in the Thana District.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court-House, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that pieces or parcel of lease hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings erected and built by Hormusji Jamsetji Mehta, and now standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay East, by vacant land, being to the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly the land formerly in the occupation of Purbhudas Dulubhoy, but now the property of Purbhudas Ladhabhoy, and partly by vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South, by Campta Street, on or towards the East, by vacant land, being to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West, by vacant land, which formerly was vacant, and belonged to the said Trustees, but now the property of the said Hormusji Jamsetjee Mehta, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 8878, and the said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2710, and Street No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Sirdars Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 56, OF 1898.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, LADHABHOY EBRAHIM, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, as the heirs will and the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Cutch Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant deceased...Plaintiffs

VS.

MITHIBAI, widow of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHAI HASAN SHA MAHOMED, GOOLAM MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED SHEROO MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED a minor under the age of eighteen years, by his guardian ad litem the said MITHIBAI AISHABAI and KOOLSAMBAI, daughter of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHOY, the last named minor under the age of eighteen years by her guardian ad litem the said MITHIBAI, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kasai Mohollo, outside the Fort, the legal representatives of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, deceased.....Defendants,

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and defendants in the following properties namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Butcher Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 221 and Street No. 74-76, containing by admeasurement eighteen feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the said Butcher Street or called Nagdevi Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hoosein bin Shams and on the south by the house of Jamal Mahomed butcher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of October 1899.

A. K. OLIVER
Commissioner.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	91
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	225
Anglo-Indian ..	1,315	...	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20	12 1-2	165
Bombay Unitted	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India ..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	850	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	460
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	3 0
Dhuli Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	45	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hydecabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,785
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	40
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	490xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jervaj Balioo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	27,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.5	110
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,680
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	200
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	... 5
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 15	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	200	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills ..	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	25,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,219	250	250	dvdRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co...	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	200
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs.	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Canpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Branch City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	50	dvd Rs40	510
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Khangaum Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mercantile	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Motussil Co ...	300	500	500	53	55
Muncherjee M....	150	400	125	dvd Rs 5	60
New Bezar....	100	500	400	dvd Rs35	375
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	430
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Sapapathy (Bellary) ...	100	500	00	20	165
Sassoon.....	500	500	70	30	340
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sora bWoollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sora bCotton Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart.....	...	000	..	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	...	6 pr. ct.	572 1-2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	465

The consular report on the trade and commerce of Havana for the year 1898 states that with the advent of peace the resources of the island offer many inducements to the employment of British capital. The principal industries of Cuba are the production of sugar and tobacco, and little attention has been paid in the past to the mineral and other resources of the island, which are undoubtedly great. The vast forests of valuable timber, which cover large tracts of the interior of the island, await only the construction of railways to render their working profitable. The cultivation of fruit for exportation to the United States is capable of large development; the growing of tomatoes would also prove a profitable business, and it has the advantage that it can be undertaken by persons of comparatively limited means.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 59m. Sun sets, 5h 28m. High water, 8-30m., 9-12s. Low water, 1-55m., 2-42s.
Mohunlal Kahandas Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Wadia Mills Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Adjourned meeting, Bombay Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Charity Phonograph Concert, Novalty Theatre, 9 p.m.

FIRE AT BHULESHWAR.—About half past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the shop belonging to Morarji Ramji, at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, Bhuleshwar. The fire brigade were informed, but before the arrival of engines the neighbours extinguished the flames. The damage was estimated at Rs. 50. The cause of the fire is believed to have been due to some sulphur matches igniting.

AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—Noorbee, a Mahomedan girl, aged about five months, was on Friday last, conveyed by her parents to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from opium poisoning. On enquiries being made it was ascertained that the mother was in the habit of giving the child opium to put it to sleep, and that she on the day in question gave the child a little extra. The child was detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow.—Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per (extra) s. s. Haidarie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—At the instance of the Updeshak Maha Mundal a meeting of a few representative members was called at Mr. Tribhowandas' residence on Tuesday to make arrangements on the continent for the conservative Hindu visitors to the Paris Exhibition. Arya Mitra Mejla Secretary Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balkrishnaji Pitae presided. The programme of future action in the matter was drawn up. Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee, Dr. Bhalchundra and a good number of gentlemen have joined the movement.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Lala Raghuba with stealing a silver armlet of the value of Rs. 7, belonging to one Tribhowan Kahandas. The evidence showed that on Wednesday afternoon, while the complainant was passing along the Bhendy Bazar Road, the accused put his hand into complainant's pocket and removed the armlet. He then ran away, but was chased and arrested by the police. The accused who had four previous convictions against him was committed to the next Criminal sessions of the High Court for trial.

EVIL STARS.—A meeting of leading and orthodox Hindus was held on Thursday at the residence of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy to consider the religious steps necessary to mitigate the evil effects of a cluster of seven stars meeting together on the 17th proximo. Rao Bahadur Bhakerao B. Pitae, J.P., Honorary Secretary of the Arya Mitra Mella, presided. It was resolved on the motion of Sheth Khemraj Shrikrishnadas to offer prayers in all the temples of Bombay and to perform Homa and other rituals for a fortnight at the Babulnath temple grounds. The heads of the different Hindu communities are asked to join the general prayer, and a subscription list is opened, and a strong committee has been appointed for the purposes.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—An inquiry was held by Mr Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at New Wady on the body of Jumnabai, aged two years and a half, grand daughter of Mr. Anundrao Vienayak, Managing clark to Messrs Little and Co. solicitors. On Saturday night the deceased was playing at the head of the staircase on the first floor of the house, when she accidentally fell down the staircase. She received no visible injuries and seemed to be more frightened than hurt. She played about again and about 10 o'clock was put to bed. About 1 o'clock next morning her breathing became heavy, when a native medical practitioner was summoned, who examined her and found her suffering from compression of the brain. The girl became insensible and died a few hours after. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in recordance with the foregoing facts.

CHARITABLE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.—With the object of helping the famine-stricken people of Chichun Tarapore the Gujrati Theatrical Company gave a performance of the drama "Prem Kalla" in the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday night. The house was full. Major Dimmock presided. About 10 p. m. the performance was temporarily suspended. The chairman spoke in favour of the object of the performance. Khan Saheb David Solomon then addressed the audience, in Gujrati, referring at length to the sufferings and calamities of the poor inhabitants of Chinchun Tarapore. He proposed a vote of thanks to Major Dimnock on behalf of the Gujrati community for presiding, and to Mr. Dayashunker for allowing the performances in aid of charity. Mr. Narayen Keordas seconded the vote of thanks and asked his brethren to come forward with open hands for the assistance of the famine-stricken Tarapore. Some monies were thrown on the stage by those who had taken the lead in the drama and by several others. The President was afterwards asked by the leaders to present a shawl to Mr. Dayashunker, for his kind assistance and sympathy.

AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Noorbee, at Mahomedan girl, aged about five months, daughter of one Tarbhoy Nathoobhoy, a resident of Ahmedabad. The mother of the deceased arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad about eleven days ago, bringing with her Noorbee and another daughter and put up with her uncle Ahmedbhoy Fattehbhoy of Nagdavi Serest. She came to Bombay to get some monetary assistance from Ahmedbhoy as food is scarce in Ahmedabad, owing to famine. The mother in her evidence stated that she had been in the habit of giving opium to her children until they were about two years and a half old to keep them quiet. She commenced to give deceased opium when she was one month old. She used to mix a little of the opium with water in a spoon and then give that preparation to the child. On Friday evening she administered the usual dose of of the opuim preparation to the child and put her to sleep. About an hour after the child began to cry. The child was then conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it got no better and died on the following day. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to opium-poisoning, an overdose of opium having been inadvertently given to her by her mother to keep her quiet.

THE ZOROSTRIAN CALENDAR.—Mr. Muncherjee Hoshungjee Jagosh, the proprietor of the *Bombay Varatman* Press, has just published his usual calendar in Gujarati for the Parsi year 1269, corresponding with the Christian year, 15th September, 1899 to 14th September, 1900. This annual publication, in addition to the information generally to be found in it, contains obituary notices of the late High Priest, Shums-ul-ulama, Peshotun Dustor Byramjee Sunjana, and of the late high chief priest, Dustor Jamaspjee Munocherjee Jamasp-Osana, with a narrative of their lives. It contains a brief sketch of the principal events of the past year, written in a readable form. The chief feature in the social life of the Parsis is their love for charity and philanthrophy, these attributes are every year exhibited in a marked degree, the total benefactions amounting to nearly fifteen lacs of rupees. As usual the name of the Petits is prominent, Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Baronet, heading the list with a lakh and twenty-seven thousand rupees. The Petits as well as others have contributed large sums of money towards building and endowing such useful institutions as fire-temples, towers of silence, travelling bungalows, medical dispensaries, schools, residential quarters for poor Parsis, all of which have cost eight to nine lakhs of rupees. As the chief institution among these may be mentioned the Sanitarium on the Khambala Hill erected in memory of the late Seth Framjee Dinshaw Petit; the next may be mentioned the Asylum for poor Parsi widows, situated at Thackoredwar, Girgaum Main Road, of the late Bai Dhabai Nusserwanjee Petit; besides the sum of rupees one lakh and seventy-five thousand subscribed on the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies. A list of honours and distinctions conferred on Parsis during the past year by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Viceroy of India is given.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Tribhowandas Lalji is charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of certain ornaments valued at Rs. 2,000, articles of wearing apparel worth Rs. 500, and Rs. 5,000 which formed part of a sum of Rs. 11,000, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared on behalf of Devkabai, widow of Premji Mulji of Khambhalia, to prosecute; while Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, with Messrs Bharucha and Kapadia, defended the accused. The complainant deposed that she had entrusted the property to the accused, who had obtained from her a general power-of-attorney to act on her behalf and to file a suit against Dhanji, her husband's brother, in order to recover from him property rightfully belonging to her deceased husband. Dhanji was sued in the High Court and the case settled by her being paid Rs. 11,000 in virtue of a consent decree agreed to by the parties. Rs. 1,500 were paid as costs. She had given to the accused her ornaments and articles of wearing apparel. The defence of the accused was that the clothes were with him still. Out of the Rs. 11,000, Rs. 8,000 were kept in trust and Rs. 3,000 went to the expenses incurred by him on behalf of the complainant. He and his brother Kursondas were co-trustees with the complainant. The latter gave him Rs. 1,000, as "bakhshis" for his trouble, and Dhanji Rs. 3,000 for bringing about the settlement of the High Court suit. Out of the Rs. 8,000 in trust Rs. 6,000 were paid to Mr. Chandulal of the firm of Messrs. Tyabji, Dhayabhoy and Co., solicitors, to be advanced to a client on a mortgage of a property. Rs. 2,000 were in the office of Mr. Rustomji Pirozeshaw Bhurucha. The accused took part in complainant's affairs at the request of Gulabbhai and Bhikarl. He was a speculator and his annual income was, on an average, Rs. 3,000. The case was again adjourned for further hearing.

BOMBAY UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE first distribution of prizes at this institution was held on Saturday afternoon, in the school compound at Khetwady, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., presiding. There was a large attendance of the parents of the pupils as well as others taking interest in the school.

A programme of music and drill having been gone through by a number of boys and girls, Mr. N. G. Velinker, Principal of the School, read the first annual report. It showed that the school was started on the 1st June last with 150 scholars on the roll, and the number had since increased to 276, of whom 27 were girls. Out of the 276 students 233 were Hindus, 8 Mahomedans, 6 Parsis, 20 Beni-Israelites and 4 Christians. One of the features of the school was the co-education of boys and girls. At present it was merely an experiment, but up till now the result had been encouraging. Mr. Velinker remarked that his programme also included a purely moral education, although some difficulty was felt in imparting such an education without going into religion. His personal experiences convinced him that in the formation of a man's character religion played an important part, and, though himself a firm believer in the Christian faith, he was persuaded that he was bound to respect the religious convictions of the parents, and not to interfere with their plans of giving religious education to their children. Such a neutrality in the matter of religious instruction was now in vogue in a great many schools of England, and he thought it was much more necessary in India, which was a land of many creeds.

The chairman next distributed the prizes to the successful pupils and addressed the gathering. He said the object of this school was to educate children of all sections of the community and to instil into their minds in the very beginning that fellow-feeling which would make them really useful citizens. The necessity for instilling such a feeling amongst them while young could not be overrated, and it had not been proclaimed a day too soon by Mr. Velinker. A great change had come over Bombay society during the last twenty years. In the old days the native community of Bombay was a homogeneous community and was always too glad to be guided and led in matters concerning their common welfare by their social head, Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, Bart.; but the character of his leadership had latterly undergone a change and at present he was looked upon as the head of the Parsi community only. A similar change had taken place in the constitution of the Students' Society of Bombay which was started in 1848 for the purpose of imparting female education. The society established schools for Parsi girls, for Marathi Hindu girls and for Gujrati Hindu girls. First the Parsis took over the management of their schools and severed their connection with the Society, The Gujrati and Marathi Hindus remained together for some time longer, but afterwards the former followed the example of their Parsi brethern. The Society, which now existed in name only, had at present the Marathi schools only to look after. Thus

A SECTIONAL SPIRIT

had come over them during the last fifteen or twenty years, and not only had they sectional schools, but sectional literary associations, sectional sanatoria, and sectional charities. In this manner Bombay society, and for the matter of that society of almost the whole Presidency, was divided into so many sections, which were becoming almost irreconcilable with each other. Under such a condition it was not possible for them to flourish, for the interests of the several communities were so bound together that no single community could be prosperous while the others were in adverse circumstances. Another thing in the report read before them which called for their attention was that the promoters of the Institution intended to introduce a more advanced or scientific method of teaching. This was as it should be. He had been educated under two systems: one that existed before the University was established in 1859, and the other that was adopted afterwards. According to the first system everything was left to the school masters and the professors. Under it, if the schoolmaster or the professor was a conscientious man and did his duty, he gave a really efficient education; and the student would learn only if he was inclined to learn. The defect of such a system was that there was no supervision over the teachers. The defect of the second system lay in the fact that teachers and students cared only for passing certain examinations, and thus

EDUCATION SANK INTO MERE CRAMMING.

They would at present find a great many men who had received their degree of B. A., but who could by no means be called men of real education and culture. These defects Mr. Velinker proposed to remedy by his system of education, and they would sincerely wish him success in his undertaking. As to the question of imparting moral education, the chairman remarked that he did not agree with Mr. Velinker in thinking that it was difficult to teach morality without going into religion. There was one common God of every one, whether he be Hindu, Mahomedan or Christian, and he thought that by directing the minds of young students to general principles of morality, the object of Mr. Velinker would be sufficiently secured. In conclusion he wished success to the Institution.

A cordial vote of thanks having been awarded to the chairman and Mr. Velinker on the motion of Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, the gathering dispersed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mazgaon & Lower Colaba. Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	5	2	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi.....	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	6	2	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	9	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	20
Total.....	18	12	99
Same date last year...	11	15	94

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	0	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	7	10
Total	19	16	109
Total plague deaths to date...	59,951	52,872	
Same date last year.....	10	14	111

SIR WILLIAM WHITE having been sent to Natal, the Governorship of Gibraltar will remain in the hands of Sir Robert Biddulph indefinitely. But when the mission of the Quartermaster-General is concluded he will proceed to the "Rock" in due course. It will probably be found, says the "Manchester Guardian" that his successor at the War Office will be Lord Kitchener. The administrative ability of that distinguished general has been duly noted by those in authority, and as there is no surplus supply of that desirable quality at Pall Mall just now Lord Kitchener would be a desirable acquisition to the War Office Board. Both Lord Walseley and Lord Lansdowne, it is understood, desire his presence at headquarters; and this being so, the transfer will probably not be long delayed.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Dr. L. J. Pinto presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following director' report, copies of which had been circulated amongst the shareolders, was taken as read:—

In waiting upon you with the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1899 your directors regret that owing to the short crops in the places where your Presses are situated the result of the year's working is not satisfactory. The total number of bales pressed by the company this

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MEDICAL STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli, during the 12 months commencing from the 1st January, 1900.

2. Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli, on payment of an one rupee per copy.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent not later than MONDAY, the 27th NOVEMBER, 1899, in covers superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender.

5. For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer, Hubli.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E., Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 27th October, 1899.

PIANOFORTES FOR POONA SEASON, 1899,

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 3yes per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

NOTES,
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Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29.

An extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made on Calcutta yesterday in London of Rs. 3,00,000, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 7-16 per cent. yesterday, to 104 5-16. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London was 2 centimes lower, at 25·24 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent less, at £63 5-16. Discount both on short London Bills at 3 months' sight and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 4 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 26 5-8d. per oz.; also in New York at 59 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1 cent higher, at 4·87 7-8 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £90,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £20,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

To-day there was no change in London in the financial quotations, the above level being maintained for all denominations. In New York Silver remained at 58 cents per oz., while demand exchange on London was 1-8 cent. lower, 4·87 dollars.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 39 1-2s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers *via* the Canal, market quiet; Linseed at 49 3-4s., October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 23,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d., to 3 31-32.; and American Arrivals were unchanged. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans further advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day, but for all descriptions of East Indians and for American Arrivals in all positions prices were without change. The day's sales were 8,000 bales inclusive of 100 bales Surats, and the Imports 11,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than on the week preceding, at 62,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales more, at 78,000 bales The week's Imports were 74,000 bales greater, at 131,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 48,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 751,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton was unchanged yesterday in New York, at 7 5-16 cents per lb; January futures advanced 1 point, to 709 cents, and April remained at 7·13 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 35,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton was 1-16 cent higher in New York, at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; January Futures advanced 4 points, to 7,13 cents, and April 5 points, to 7.18 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 38,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 2,630,000 quarters, compared with 2,270,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

The local cotton market has to-day been firm in tone, with a fair enquiry. The mills bought some 3,825 bales, and exporters 300 bales. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 215 per candy was quoted; for "Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 169; "Good" Bhownugger, for January, Rs. 189,

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady, at current prices, with a small business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,146	bales.
Wheat	13,616	cwts.
Linseed	3,908	,,
Rapeseed	1,139	,,
Gingellyseed	4,039	,,
Castorseed	1,057	,,
Rice	6,108	,,

FREIGHTS are a quiet market. There are sellers at 18s. per ton, for November.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8 to 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No business of any importance was reported to-day, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d. to 11-32d	,,
Francs	1·72 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a weak feeling in this market to-day, with 94 11-16 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 1-2 for the Settlement.

SHARES.—China, Connaught, Hindustan, Howard and Bullough, Ripon, and Western India Mills have declined Rs. 25 each; Leopold, Swadeshi, and Mazagon, Rs. 5 each; Manockjee Petit are Rs 5 higher.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's [steamer Vindobona, from Bombay to Japan, arrived this afternoon.

HONGKONG, OCT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here at day-light to-day from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112¾
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	26 5-8

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool correspondents in their letter of the 12th inst. writes on the state of their cotton market as under:—"With regard to the market we have again gone through much excitement this week. Prices have fluctuated rapidly, but have not been able to reach the top prices of the preceding week, and on balance shew a decline of about seven points. The battle between bulls and bears is still raging, but it appears to us that the market is more top-heavy at present than at any time since the excitement began. An enormous long account has accumulated in America, mostly now in weak hands. The American boom may not yet be finished, and some grand temporary effort may yet be made to frighten spinners into covering at top prices. Sensational news is not wanting. Estimates of 9½ and even 9 millions are bandied about, and some people declare that 85 per cent of the crop is already picked. We cannot help thinking that present prices cannot last. The war with the Transvaal has to all intents and purposes broken out; this will make money dearer. The stock of cotton here has hitherto been held for a long time at 3 to 3½ per cent interest. At present banks already charge 5½ per cent. This makes the holding of cotton expensive. The margin for Lancashire spinners is fast disappearing. American spinners have bought heavily, and will soon be out of the market. Continental spinners cannot sell their yarns at a good margin, and are suffering more or less. The crop is a large one; we feel confident of it. We consider 10 millions large after two crops of 11 200,000 and 11,375,000 bales, and a consumption of only 9,900,000 and 10,500,000 bales. Messrs. Neill stick to their colours: they say 11 millions minimum, even with frost. Our New Orleans bull friends say 10 1-4. If we adopt 10 1-2 as a fair average, the price of 3 3-4 and over is too high, considering the large surplus from the last crop. As soon as America begins to realize that there is no further Bull kick in the market, they will sell. Then why should not our friends anticipate this and sell now? and should America make one desperate effort to have prices higher again for a few days, then let them have it!

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·823
Temperature of the Air	degrees 83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,, 78·6
Dew Point	,, 76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	,, 79·0
General Directions of wind	NW, SSE, W, ESE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 143

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

LEWIS—COUCHMAN—October 5, at St Peter's Church Eaton sq, H C, son of Sir W T Lewis, Bart, to Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Major-Gen R S Couchman, late Madras Staff Corps.

MAXWELL—BRUCE—October 5, at Guildford, W L Maxwell, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Clarice Mignonette, daughter of late Col E Bruce, R A.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOORE—October 24, at Calcutta, the wife of W B Moore, of a daughter.

PRICE—October 22, at Jabalpur, the wife of the Rev E Dickinson Price, M A, C M S, Gond Mission, of a son.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—October 20, at Roorkee, of pneumonia, Pauline, the dearly beloved wife of the Rev T E Johnson, and daughter of the Rev and Mrs F H T Hoppner, S P G Mission, Roorkee, aged 34 years and 10 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1899.

THE prosperity of Bombay depends on its sea-borne trade, the volume of which during last year is reviewed by Dr. J. Pollen, in his annual report on the trade of the Port of Bombay. Unlike many official compilations of this character the contents are interesting, and an analysis of the statistics produces information of a valuable character. From the figures given it is at once seen that trade has expanded as compared with the two previous years. Plague first made its appearance in 1896-97, and the wide-spread alarm caused by its devastation was immediately reflected in the Bombay markets, added to which was the great difficulty of procuring labour. Famine followed in the footsteps of plague in 1897-98, and with these evil factors predominating it created no surprise to find the records for those years lower than at any period during the last decade. The season under review was favourable to agriculturists, whose possession of more money improved the prospects of trade, while in Europe there was great demand for grain. The continued prevalence of plague, both in the City and mofussil, retards the progress of commercial operations, but in spite of these difficulties the total trade, inwards and outwards, represents a value of over 100 crores, and an increase of six crores over the two preceding years. Such an advance is satisfactory, but with the exception of 1892, and of course the two preceding years, this year's total has always been exceeded. In 1893-94 the excess was as much as ten crores, and as recently as 1895-96 five crores. It is therefore evident that the recovery is incomplete, and it is impossible to nourish the hope that the present year, with virulent plague in the mofussil and a more terrible scarcity than prevailed two years ago, will restore the commerce of Bombay to its former prosperity. The exports show a great increase in trade with Indian produce, but the export of foreign merchandise, which has been falling away for the past four years, still further declined. The decrease is assessed at 23 1-2 lakhs or 8 1-2 per cent., and while plague may have operated detrimentally, there is no doubt this class of business is being diverted into more direct channels. The expansion of the grain trade is by far the most satisfactory feature of the report, the improvement representing as much as nearly eight crores. Unfortunately the failure of this season's crops will again curtail the trade, and as on the occasion of former calamities, instead of exporting India may be compelled to import food supplies from foreign countries. Turning to imports the total is below the average, not only of the last five years but 4 per cent. under the average of the past decade. There is an advance of 4 per cent. on 1897-98, which would have been more but for the high rate of exchange. It is worthy of note that India did not import a single bag of grain, and the removal of 40 lakhs under this head counterbalances other improvements. These are chiefly noticed in regard to cotton goods, railway plant and machinery. The increase in the latter amounts to 59 lakhs, but Dr. Pollen does not view the advance in the light of a forerunner of prosperity in the cotton industry. In the report of the Port Trust the increase under this head was said to be due to orders having been placed in the preceding year but owing to the strike of engineers in England shipment was delayed.

An examination of the details on the export side shows that raw cotton advanced to the extent of nearly two crores, which the abundant crop of 1898 rendered possible. The purchase of Indian cotton by Great Britain is growing smaller and beautifully less, as, although the average for the decade is 176,000 bales, it dwindled down to 16,000 in 1898-99. Trade with the Continent has also dropped, but not nearly in the same proportion as that with England. The shipments to China and Japan show a steady increase year by year. In 1890-91 the total number of bales sent to the Far East was 53,000, while during the period under review the quantity was 438,000 bales, or nearly 80,000 more than in the previous year. These figures show how the trade is gradually changing, while not only is cotton being largely exported to China and Japan, but the home consumption has vastly increased. Cotton used in Indian mills during the year totalled at 96,000 bales, which represents an increase of about 30 per cent. on the average for the past ten years. The fears that continued plague would have a bad effect upon the mill industry have not altogether been realised, the effect not being so noticeable as during the previous two years. It must also be noted that during the year under review there has been a considerable increase in the spinning of low counts, and a consequent increase in the consumption of raw cotton has resulted. The rise in quantity of cotton twist and yarn was 16 per cent., while the value showed a drop of nearly 3-4 per cent., a result due to the fall in price of cotton. The shipments to China absorbed 95 per cent. of the total trade, and in 1897-98 94 per cent. was exported. At present China takes more than one-half of the entire quantity of yarn spun in all the mills of the Bombay Presidency, and in the opinion of Dr. Pollen, she is in a position to absorb the enormous quantities of yarn poured into her ports from Bombay. It is difficult to reconcile this view with the fact that the overstocked markets in the East, together with the increasing competition of mills in Japan and China itself have brought about the present crisis in the Bombay trade. The steady decline in cotton manufactures, especially of grey piece-goods, noticeable since 1895-96 is uninterrupted, the chief reason being the competition of China in her own markets. While the development of the resources of China is having an adverse effect upon Indian trade, That country took an enormous quantity of opium from our port, the increase being 42½ per cent, and it is evident that the reduction of the pass fee has given an impetus to the trade. The shipments of tea were mainly to Persia, that country taking 80 per cent. of the total. The price has fallen but the demand, which has been brisk, has been for the cheaper kinds.

With reference to imports the trade in Persian horses while giving signs of an improvement is still far less than it was before the outbreak of plague. The fluctuations of the dynamite trade mainly brought about the decrease under arms and ammunition, while the imports of chemicals is the smallest since 1893-94. The details concerning the coal trade attract particular attention, and the rapidity with which the Indian product is displacing imported coal is remarkable. In 1894-95 England sent 607,064 tons to this Port, whereas during the last year only 209,210 tons were unloaded here, which is, however, 57,000 tons in excess of the amount in 1897-98. The increase is rather unexpected as the strike among the Welsh Colliers caused the price to go up, but owing to depleted stocks the railways and other companies were prepared to pay. Next to England, Japan is the strongest competitor to India in the coal industry, but the quality of her product is of such a rubbishy character that she does not threaten to become a serious factor in the coal market. The advance in imported coal from Japan is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that owners prefer to bring back their ships laden with coal rather than empty. In the raw cotton returns there is a tremendous increase of American cotton imported through England, and an equally large decrease in the import from Egypt, the price of the raw material having risen in the latter country. The poor results of the Gulf pearl fisheries reflect in the import of precious stones, which fell off to the value of over 6 lakhs. The past was an excellent year for the brewers, as the quantity of beer landed was the largest on record, and 96 per cent. of the amount was manufactured in England. The increase is partly ascribed to the competition of English and Indian brewers and partly to the British soldiers in India, who naturally prefer English to Indian brew. It so often said that Continental nations are ousting English manufactures from the market that it is gratifying to note that England is distancing her rivals in the production of the cheaper qualities of printing and writing papers. The unprecedented stocks of sugar at the commencement of the year caused a general decrease in this trade. The imports from Austria show a falling off of 40 lakhs, and this sugar was kept out of the Bombay market by a better crop of cane in Mauritius. The tendency of trade year by year is to seek more direct channels, and during the past five years this has been more noticeable. The present period shows a falling off of 23 lakhs in re-exported goods. For instance, formerly large shipments of unmanufactured ivory used to come to Bombay from Mozambique, Zanzibar and Aden, and was afterwards carried to the Western nations, whereas now the article is shipped direct to Europe. With regard to the past year the report is very satisfactory, although the outlook for the future is anything but promising. It is clearly shown that the trade of the Port is adversely affected by the continued presence of plague, as since its arrival commerce has been more or less depressed. The only deduction is that it becomes the serious duty of those in authority to take whatever measures are necessary to render the Port free from plague, in doing which they should have the co-operation of the citizens of Bombay.

THE latest plague returns for the Bombay Presidency form a pleasing contrast to the melancholy documents which have come to hand during the past two months. There is a remarkable decrease, which is general all round. For the week ending October 13th there were 7,627 cases and 5,831 deaths, while during the week under review there were only 5,523 cases and 4,384, which is equal to a falling-off of over 25 per cent. Unfortunately Bombay City does not share in the decrease, but in Poona City the deaths dropped from 197 to 84. The decline in the latter place has been steady for the past few weeks, but it has been more than counterbalanced by the virulence of the epidemic in Poona District. The epidemic in these rural parts is still severe, though there is a substantial decrease in both cases and deaths. The report from Nasik is even more satisfactory: the number of deaths being nearly fifty per cent less. Among the deaths is unfortunately Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, who fell a victim to the disease while superintending the plague operations. The exodus from the Deccan capital caused the disease to assume alarming proportions in Satara District, where a fortnight ago it was as bad as in other parts of the Presidency. Plague here is now also on the decline, and a welcome respite also comes to the South Maharatta country, but in Kolhapur it is said to be increasing. The villages in both Belgaum and Dharwar Districts are yet subject to plague of a virulent type, but the extensive inoculation operations which have been carried out in the large towns enable them to enjoy a practical immunity. In Hyderabad and Ahmednagar, which have been severe sufferers, the tendency is for the epidemic to lessen, and it also prevails in less exaggerated form in the Bijapur District and Bhor State, the latter adjoining Poona District. Sholapur is also another of the unfortunate districts, but extensive evacuation is having the desired effect, and, to enable the poorer people to be decently housed, a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been subscribed for the erection of huts. The benefits of inoculation are being brought before the people by the Plague authorities, who are meeting with gradual success. The progress is slow, as in addition to overcoming the natural prejudices of the people against European medical treatment, the baseless fabrications of opponents to the operation have also to be combated. The work in Bombay City is still going on, and during the week ending October 11th 4,456 persons were inoculated, and 153 for the second time. When it was decided by Government to establish inoculation on a serious basis, one of the inducements set before the people was that in addition to securing the safety of their own lives, the possession of an inoculation certificate enabled them to travel anywhere without the inconvenience of detention within six months of its date. An order has been issued by Government to the effect that such privilege does not apply to Mahableshwar. This decision is extraordinary, as apart from the effect of a breach of breaking faith as well as of a change of policy it does not strengthen the idea that in the opinion of Government the operation confers immunity. Already there are loud complaints, and they are certainly well founded, for it is difficult to conceive that if inoculation imparts safety to a resident in Bombay, where the disease is epidemic, it should not afford the same protection to any one desiring to visit Mahableshwar, where plague does not exist. The balance of the argument, moreover, goes to show that the immunity would be greater at the hill station. The other day Lord Curzon and the whole of his staff were inoculated preparatory to visiting plague-stricken areas, and if this is sufficient protection to the Viceroy there is no reason why it should not suffice for the Bombay Government. Lord Curzon's example will, no doubt, help the Plague Authorities in their efforts of suasion among the people. The restriction applying to Mahableshwar is a serious mistake if the Bombay Government wish their representatives to be successful in getting the people to avail themselves of the protection which medical science has discovered, and it will adversely affect the good work which has just been commenced in the City.

THE election of Mr. Guthrie, the Conservative candidate for the Bow and Bromley Division of the Tower Hamlets by the large majority of 2,203 votes, is a sign of the times. The Conservative majority at the election of the member who has just resigned, the Honorable Lionel Holland, was 1,161 over Mr. J.M. Macdonald, who contested the seat as a Radical in 1895. He had represented this Division from 1892 to 1895 as a Gladstonian Liberal, beating Sir J. C. Colomb by 423 votes. The seat does not now change sides, though at previous elections it was impartially turn-and-turn-about Liberal and Conservative. The great increase on this occasion in the Conservative majority is no doubt due to the question on which it was contested, Mr. Spender, the Radical candidate, espousing the cause of the advocates of Peace—not War—with the Transvaal. Clearly the men of Bow and Bromley hold decided views in favour of the Government policy. A thousand Liberals at least must have voted for the Conservative candidate to give him so signal a victory over his opponent.

THE Port Officer at Cochin has wired to the Port Officer at Bombay that the Northern Car buoy is a drift, with a view to warn shipping.

MR. RIVAZ, Home Member of Council, leaves Simla on November 5th, and after touring in Rajputana will leave Bombay for England at the beginning of December.

A TYPHOON swept over part of Central and Eastern Japan on Saturday, doing great damage both to the crops and to other property. While the storm was at its height a train was blown from a bridge near Utsunomiya into the river beneath. It is believed that 50 persons lost their lives.

IT has been decided that the length of the course of instruction at the Royal Military College shall in future be one year, divided into two terms.

A BENGALI ran amuck the other day at Budge Budge, severely wounding with a dagger seven persons. It seems his wife left him owing to cruel treatment and went to her father's house, where the accused went armed and determined to get her back. He is now being tried before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipur.

MAJOR CLARKE, of the Assam Executive, gives some interesting details of a visit he paid a short time ago to the Namsang Naga chiefs on the Assam frontier. These chiefs pressed him much to pay the tribe a visit on the pretence that years had elapsed since any official had been to their hills. The real reason was that the chiefs had a feud raging with the Bordorias, who are either stronger or more warlike and who delight in attacking the Namsangias, and the Namsang chiefs were therefore anxious to induce Major Clarke to take urgent steps to coerce their enemies into better behaviour. In such feuds, however, it is very difficult to decide which side is right and which wrong. The original cause of the quarrel is often obliterated by years, and any decision becomes almost impossible. The only course that can be pursued is to compel by force both sides to cease from further strife: and this Major Clarke says will have to be done sooner or later. Incidentally Major Clarke speaks of the Hukanjuri tea garden, now the property of Mr. Minto, and lately the cause of much discussion between him and the Nagas. The tea plants on this garden are described as marvellous, the average size being probably four times that of the plant in the plains.

THE Masons of Benares recently consecrated their newly built Masonic Lodge. The temple is a solid and unpretentious building, and is in keeping with the traditions of an Order whose principles are so firmly established and whose good works are so unostentatiously performed—for Masonry is one of the largest, if least talked of charitable institutions in the world. Worshipful Brother Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 17th B. I. performed the consecration ceremony with the impressiveness that the beautiful ritual of the occasion calls for, and he was assisted by Worshipful Brother Alston, Worshipful Brother Durga Churan Bazerji and Brother Greeven. The excellent arrangements for the evening showed that Brother Madden, the Senior Warden in charge, had exerted his masonic talent to the utmost, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the brethren appreciated his work. There were some thirty-five Masons in Lodge, and about fifty including guests sat down at the banquet, when the usual toasts were proposed, though it would be untrue to add, and were replied to in the usual manner, for some of the speeches were decidedly above the average.

A BIG cobra that took charge of a Hindu gentleman's kitchen at Tondiarpett on Tuesday caused no little alarm. The reptile seems to have occupied the kitchen in Mr. Coopusawmi Iyer's house for a whole day and night, and nothing could get him to vacate. The alarmed occupants at last went off to the Police Station and requested that somebody would bring a gun to shoot the intruder. Mr. Ryan, the Sub-Inspector of the Division, arrived on the scene, boldly entered the kitchen and despatched the reptile that had coiled itself behind a box. The deed was done, however, with a blow from a stick and not with a gun. The reptile measured 5 feet 6 inches.

THE drain on the Government Balances due to the famine relief expenditure in British India and to the loans to Native States has compelled the Government of India to suspend telegraphic transfers and to restrict the Secretary of State's drawings of Council Bills. On the other hand Act II of 1898, which permits the Secretary of State to receive gold in London against an equivalent amount of silver issued from the currency reserve in India, has come into operation for the first time during the last few days, the Secretary of State having in this way received £100,000. Moreover, the amount of gold presented last week at the Indian treasuries, viz., £167,000, was the largest sum yet tendered in any one week, and if we take the gold now held in India and in London we have a total sum of £3,130,000. This is an increase of over half a million sterling in the stock accumulated since the Bill for making gold legal tender was passed in the middle of last month when the total amount held was only £2,620,000. While therefore it is far too early to claim for the currency policy adopted by the Government, the easy and inexpensive success anticipated by enthusiastic supporters like Mr. Dunning Macleod, it is satisfactory to find that the apprehensions of those who regarded the establishment of the legal tender sovereign as premature and the certain prelude to disappearance of the Government's stock of gold have so far proved entirely baseless.

TWO levees will be held at Government House, Calcutta, next cold weather, one on Friday, 22nd December, and the other on Thursday, 4th January. Their Excellencies will hold a Drawing-room at Calcutta on Wednesday, December 27th.

ONE of the first official acts of the new Bishop of Madras has been to direct the Anglican clergy in his diocese to abstain from performing the marriage ceremonies of parties who have been legally divorced. Dr. Whitehead's predecessor, Dr. Gell, who throughout his long tenure of the Madras bishopric endeavoured to pursue a policy of peace and conciliation, refrained from giving his clergy any positive directions on this subject. He was personally disposed, it is believed, to reprobate the remarriage of divorced persons: but he left it to the individual consciences of the various clergymen in his diocese to conduct such marriages or not as they thought fit.

A FIGHT recently took place at Pezoo between some Afghan Powindahs from Ghazni and the zemindars of the place over some water. Serious wounds were inflicted on the zemindars, and the Powindahs fled.

IN view of the plague, as many families of the 4th Hussars as can be accommodated at Secunderabad will be moved to that station.

THE relieved troops from Chitral arrived at Chakdara on Thursday, no shot having been fired and no hitch having occurred throughout the entire journey. The Swat moveable column returned the same day to Khar.

MONS. A. DRUEI, the French artist who has been spending the season at Simla, will be shortly on his way to Calcutta, where the Maharaja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore has placed a suite of rooms at his disposal in the Tagore Palace, to enable him to complete his great picture of Lord Curzon's first entry into Calcutta.

NEWS received from Mr. Phelps, who with Mr. Church has gone to shoot in the Tian Shan in quest of that almost fabulous animal the great Central Asian stag, states that the travellers arrived at Yarkand on the 12th August. They had been very lucky in the weather, which was cloudy and cool the whole way from Killian. After staying a day or two at Yarkand they were to start for Ili *viâ* Maralbashi, Aksu and Mozart, and once over the Mozart Pass, about twenty two marches from Yarkand, hoped to get some news of their game and to reach the ground in time for the "roaring."

AMONG the many schemes of famine relief work now being considered by the Punjab Government is one that should awaken the interest of the Hindu community throughout the whole of India. Almost for the first time in history the great Kurukshetra Tank at Thanesar in Karnal has run completely dry, and a proposal has been made to clear it out and to cut a feeder-channel from the Chantang River, thus securing the tank against drought for all time. As most people are aware the Kurukshetra Tank is held in peculiar reverence by Hindus, and has an odour of sanctity that has penetrated into every province of the country. Those who have not seen the tank may imagine there can be nothing very ambitious in the scheme to clean it out, but as a matter of fact the work would afford employment for fully 20,000 men for six months and would cost nearly three lakhs of rupees. It must be obvious that an undertaking of such magnitude, which when completed would serve no public purpose whatever except to gratify Hindu sentiment, cannot easily be admitted into the official programme of relief works while urgent projects of practical utility are making demands upon the Government's purse. But if religious feeling in the matter be really strong and will run to the length of a subscription list, there seems to be no reason why an arrangement should not be come to under which the Government would carry out the work in the very best manner at the cost of the wealthy members of the community for whose gratification the scheme has been devised.

A REPORTER of the "Intransigeant" says that while he was seeing a friend off by the Orient express on Thursday evening (October 12) he saw Colonel Schneider, the Austrian military attache, carried in on a stretcher and carefully placed in the train. Blood was flowing freely from an apparently serious wound in his side, while the Colonel was evidently suffering from great pain. Two physicians accompanied the party to the train. The Colonel is understood to have returned to Paris from Switzerland a couple of days ago in order to fight a duel with Maj. Cuignet, following the latter's statements on oath at the Dreyfus trial.

NINE columns in the great hall of the famous temple at Karnak, on the site of ancient Thebes have fallen down.

M. LEYGUES, at a Cabinet Council on Oct. 11, reported that two natives returning from Ghadames had stated that the Fourneau-Fonderee Mission was in perfect health and safety.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* hears from St Petersburg that it is rumoured there that Russia intends to occupy the "Island of Korgado, in the Straits of Corea," as a *point d' appui* for the Russian fleet, and as a link between Vladivostock and Port Arthur. It is presumed that the island of Kojedo is referred to.

A PANIC occurred at a bull-fight held on Sunday at Denil, near Enghien-les-Bains, a few miles from Paris. About 7,000 persons were admitted to the enclosure, which was built of wood. The bull at first appeared inclined to charge the picador, but suddenly swung round and made for the side of the ring. The animal cleared the two fences and was then among the people. The utmost consternation prevailed, and in their endeavour to escape many of the sightseers were thrown down and trampled upon, some of them sustaining severe injuries. Meanwhile the bull found a passage under the wooden stands and made his way into the country. Matadors and the gendarmes went in pursuit, one of the latter being tossed by the infuriated animal before he was struck by a bullet and finally killed. The management proposed to continue the fight, but the authorities intervened, and the Deputy Prefect of Pontoise issued a notice forbidding further exhibitions at Denil until precautions had been taken with a view to assure the public safety.

THE *Imparcial* of Madrid publishes the following telegram from its San Sebastian correspondent:—Some amount of surprise has been caused by the prolonged stay which Senor Silvela is making here at a time when it is in the interest of the Government to meet as soon as possible in order to determine the figure of the economies which are to be effected in the Budget. The mystery has been cleared up by the knowledge that Count Muravieff is coming here, that he will be here even at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, that he will lunch with the Queen Regent, and will have a long conference with Senor Silvela before he leaves again for Biarritz. Is Count Muravieff's journey a simple act of courtesy or is it really of some importance from the point of view of Spanish policy? All that I can say is that of all the visits paid this year by princes diplomatists, or politicians, that of to-morrow is the most important. Those who are initiated into the mysteries of diplomacy know that Russia, which had the generous idea of gathering the different nations together in Holland with the object of guaranteeing peace and European cordiality, is pursuing the not less generous idea of counterbalancing the powerful influence of England by a coalition of nations which by their importance or their geographical position may constitute a force of resistance to the absorbing tendencies of England.

MS. H ED C RE OF GUNS AT KIMBERLEY DENIED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The report of the capture of two Boer guns by the British at Kimberley is unconfirmed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPENDING ENGAGEMENT AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

There are indications that an engagement is impending at Ladysmith.

The Boers are in force on the Helpmaaker Road and General Sir G. White has ordered out a strong force, the Boers being only about four miles from the British.

Oct. 29, Noon.

Latest news from Ladysmith states that a reconnaissance made by the 18th Hussars has located the enemy, who are in a strong position.

The Mounted Infantry failed in an attempt to draw them out, owing to the late hour of the day. General White's column then bivouacked, but the enemy withdrew at daybreak to Reitfontein.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

News from Mafeking, dated the 23rd instant, states that after three hours bombardment little damage was done to our position.

The enemy then demanded the surrender of the garrison which Colonel Baden Powell refused to comply with. The bombardment has not been resumed.

THE WOUNDED AT GLENCOE.

Major Donegan, A. M. S., Chief Medical Officer at Glencoe, has telegraphed through Pretoria that the wounded under his care are doing splendidly.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

Any Boers taken prisoners are to be confined on board ship.

DEPARTURE OF AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENTS.

Oct. 28.

250 Victorians and 80 Tasmanians left Melbourne this afternoon for South Africa, on board the steamer Medic, which will call at Adelaide and Albany and embark 125 men at each place.

The steamship Kent has sailed with the first portion of the Sydney contingent for the Cape. The men embarked amid tremendous enthusiasm.

SAD DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Major Wrottesley, of the Royal Engineers, and head of the Telegraph Department with General Buller's army, has been drowned at Teneriffe on his way out to the Cape.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT THE CAPE.

The Braemar Castle, with 1,400 troops, has arrived at Capetown.

BLUE JACKETS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Three hundred picked seamen have left Portsmouth to replace the Naval Brigade landed at the Cape.

They have taken a number of field guns with them.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT CAPETOWN.

The Mahomedans of Capetown held a meeting on the 26th instant, to discuss the best means of assisting the Imperial Government and the Imaums were instructed to confer with their congregations concerning the same.

HOSPITAL SHIPS FOR THE CAPE.

Two more hospital ships are going to the Cape which will make four in all.

BURIAL OF GENERAL SYMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

General Symons was buried on Tuesday at Dundee. An Anglican Clergyman officiated at the funeral, and a few medical officers and civilians were present, but no Boers

A FRENCH WAR VESSEL FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A French war vessel has been ordered to South-East Africa.

THE SURRENDER OF VRYBURG.

DUE TO TREACHERY.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent cables from London on the 28th instant :—

Official correspondence published at Cape Town between Mr. Schreiner and the Vryburg Magistrate shows the main reason why Vryburg surrendered ; it was that a portion of the inhabitants, who should have been available for defence, sided with the enemy, virtually betraying the place.

Mr. Hofmeyer, Member of the Cape Assembly, has left Pearl for the Transvaal with an ambulance party.

There is great indignation at his being allowed to cross the border. He may give the enemy information.

The *Times'* correspondent at Ladysmith, telegraphing on Wednesday, says that the storming of Talana Hill (Reitfontein) is perhaps the most brilliant achievement of British Infantry since Albuera.

Colonel Wilford was killed while gallantly leading his battalion, and the second-in-command was slightly wounded.

The final assault when the hill was taken and the Artillery rushed up to the Nek would have ended in the annihilation of the retreating Boers, but, owing to some misunderstanding regarding an armistice, the opportunity was lost.

LETTER FROM COL. BADEN-POWELL.

The Orange Free State Commandoes have made their threatened appearance before Kimberley, but their first attempt upon the place cannot have been of a very formidable character, as it seems to have resolved into a big skirmish outside the town in which a part of the garrison quitted the defences and turned out into the open to repel the assailants. A more serious attempt is probably being made upon Mafeking, where the Boers are under Commandant Cronji, one of the most bitter and fanatical of the old Transvaal party. A private letter from Col. Baden-Powell, at Mafeking, received only a few days ago in India, though it is dated September 10, says our Allahabad contemporary, throws an interesting light on the work that has been doing there in preparation for the struggle. "I need say," the writer begins, "that I am most thoroughly enjoying myself here ; though it is pretty hard work to get up two complete regiments within a month at a distance of 580 miles apart." The reference is to the corps at Buluwayo and Mafeking. But he adds that in three weeks from starting both regiments were complete in men and horses and kit, and were already becoming very fairly good in the field. "They have got the great incentive of the enemy almost in sight of them, for there is a camp of Boers only six miles across the plains from here, and their spies and scouts are always watching us." As it turns out the frontier regiments will have had a clear month for further training before the commencement of hostilities, and that time will have not been lost by a man who so thoroughly understand, war as Colonel Baden-Powell. We may take it that the possibility of an investment has been clearly foreseen and provided for to the utmost of local resources.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Guthrie, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for the Bow and Bromley Division of the Tower Hamlets, in the place of the Hon. Lionel Holland, who resigned, defeating Mr. Spender, the Radical candidate, by 2,205 votes.

The polling was as follows :—Guthrie, 4,328 ; and Spender, 2,123.

The seat was contested on the Transvaal policy of the Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LORD SANDHURST AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT, Oct. 28.

Yesterday His Excellency visited the leading residents in this City in the afternoon ; and received the Municipal Commissioners at the Collector's bungalow in the evening. The Vice-President, Mr. Burjorji, thanked His Excellency for refunding sixty thousand rupees, charged for water-pipes of greater dimensions. His Excellency replied that he only did justice, and asked their help to popularise inoculation. He expressed his regret on account of the famine, and was greatly pleased with the measures which have been taken. He afterwards proceeded to see the water obtained from the water-works by agriculturists near Varachha.

The Collector invited the Vigilance and Famine Committees to an evening party. His Excellency left for Broach by the 12 o'clock train.

EDUCATION RESOLUTION TO BE EXPECTED.

MR. TATA'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

An important Resolution of the Government of India on education will be issued next Saturday.

Regarding Mr. Tata's Educational Endowments, the proposals of the delegates, which are approximately those forecast in last night's "Pioneer," are now before the Government of India, but no orders have yet issued.

THE MOVE-DOWN OF GOVERNMENT SECRETARIATS.

The P. W. D. Secretariat and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments close here to-day, but Simla will continue to be the principal centre for Government business for about another fortnight.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chatterjee resigns his seat on the Viceroy's Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Pilgrimage from plague areas to the ensuing festival to Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot, is prohibited.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State sanctions the construction of a railway from Petlad to Cambay at a cost of eleven lakhs.

The Director of Railway Construction left to-day on tour.

THE FAMINE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 29.

The signs of famine are increasing around Poona. At Khed, in Khed Taluka, over 2,000 persons have been employed on test or famine works since the 20th instant when they were opened. A smaller number of persons are similarly employed in the neighbourhood of Karkalla, in Ahmednagar.

The rabi crops have utterly failed, and there is also a dearth of water.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

A MARKED DECREASE.

There were 4 cases and 5 deaths recorded in the City yesterday, the total mortality being 12 ; in the district 45 cases and 36 deaths.

To-day's returns are very favourable, only 1 case and 3 deaths were reported and the total mortality being 13 ; in the Cantonment and the Suburban area, both days, nil ; in the district 39 cases and 44 deaths.

COMING VISIT OF THE VICEROY.

At a meeting of the City Municipality it was decided to present an address to Lord Curzon when His Exellency visits Poona.

THE ALLEGED POISONING PLOT AT KOLHAPUR.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 28.

MR. BREWIN has lodged a complaint in the Court of Mr. Berthon, the First class Magistrate for the Civil Station of Kolhapur, against one Trimbak Hari Toul, a witness for the prosecution in the case pending against Mr. Fernandes and another. Mr. Brewin charges accused under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code for giving false information to a public servant.

It seems that the accused Toul gave information to Mr. Brewin that he was taken to the Residency by Philip, the butler of Col. Wray, and was required to write an anonymous letter similar to the one produced in the poison case. He was then taken in the other room in which Col. Wary and Mr. Shirgaokar, the State Chief Revenue Officer, were seated, and Philip there warned the accused that if he told any one of what had happened he would be expelled from Kolhapur, but if he would keep it a secret the Political Agent would give him a post in some department of the State.

A summons has been issued against the accused to appear to answer the charge on the 31st instant.

TYPHOID fever is said to be prevailing to a considerable extent in and around Colombo. Several cases are reported from the suburbs, and very many cases in the city. Medical opinion seems to be that all these cases are attributable to bad milk.

THE Tsung-li-Yamen has officially informed Mr. Bax Ironside, the British Charge d'Affaires here, that the headman concerned in the murder of the missionary, Mr. Fleming, in Kwei-chau, has been captured and will be conveyed to the provincial capital for trial.

THE Shan-tung Railway Company of Berlin has received the concession for the building of the line from Tsintau to Tsinanfu, and of the branch line to Poschau, in the territory outside the Imperial Government at Kiao-chau, in the province of Shan-tung.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

THE ANGLO-BOER WAR.

THE TRANSVAAL ULTIMATUM.

"THERE is no reason to apprehend that, during the last week, matters have assumed a more critical aspect. I trust that the interval, which, apparently, we shall now have for reflection, may possibly conduce to that pacific settlement which all our arguments and all our persuasions have hitherto been unable to effect." These words were uttered by the Duke of Devonshire at a luncheon in Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Monday afternoon. At that moment, or shortly afterwards, Mr. Conyngham Greene, our Agent in Pretoria, had received what may possibly prove to be the last despatch to the British Government signed by Mr. F. W. Reitz, State Secretary. The despatch, which was dated October 9,—the birthday of President Kruger—was received at the Colonial Office early the next morning, and issued to the public, through the Press, the same evening. News of the ultimatum was received earlier in the day, and it appeared in the first editions of the evening papers. Sir Redvers Buller, in company with a smart looking young fellow—possibly an A.D.C.—was walking along Pall Mall in the direction of the "Senior" when the News boys with their flaming placards poured into the West End from Fleet Street shouting out the exciting contents of their papers. I happened to be in the same locality at that moment, and it was the first intimation I got of the fact that the Transvaal authorities, possibly under pressure of the impatient burghers, had decided upon the final plunge. The Boer President and his advisers are not fools, and they certainly could not have been sincere when they wrote that, "in the event of unexpectedly, no satisfactory answer being received," within the time given, they would regard that as a declaration of war. They could not possibly have expected—the Hollanders are not so ignorant even if the Boers are—that their impossible demands could be accepted. The tiniest of Little Englanders would have scouted such a notion. The first feeling, on receipt of the Ultimatum, was not one of indignation but of astonishment at what is called the impudence of the Boers. As Mr. Brodrick, the Under-Secretary of State for War, observed in a speech at Guildford, the other evening, no such document has been addressed to this country since the days of the first Napoleon. And Mr. Kruger, however astute he may be, and of his astuteness there can be no question, is not quite such a big man as Bonaparte, nor are his armed burghers so formidable a force as those who fought under the inspiration of the Great Corsican. The Transvaal Government, in its despatch, says it feels itself compelled to refer the British Government to the 14th Article of the London Convention of 1884, securing certain specific rights to the white population of the Republic. These are the only rights which her Majesty's Government reserved in the Convention to the Uitlander population, and the violation of them could alone give that Government a right to diplomatic representations, while the regulation of all other questions affecting the Uitlanders is handed over to the Transvaal Government. Amongst these questions are included the franchise and representation, but the Transvaal Government has found occasion to discuss these matters in a friendly fashion with her Majesty's Government, without recognizing any right of interference on the part of the latter. Complaint is then made of the threatening tone which the discussion assumed on the part of her Majesty's Government, creating excitement in the Republic and throughout South Africa, and of the despatch of Sept. 25, which it is maintained, broke off all friendly correspondence, besides intimating that the British Government must now formulate their own proposals for a final settlement, is a new violation of the Convention of 1884. The promised proposals have not yet reached the Transvaal Government, but, even while friendly correspondence was going on, an increase of troops on a large scale was introduced by her Majesty's Government and stationed near the borders of the Republic. The Transvaal Government having regard to previous occurrences, felt obliged to regard this display of military force as a threat against its independence, and, in answer to an inquiry in respect thereto, addressed to the High Commissioner it received, to its great astonishment, a veiled insinuation that from the side of the Republic an attack was being made on her Majesty's colonies, and at the same time a mysterious reference to possibilites which strengthened its suspicion that the independence of the Republic was being threatened. As a defensive measure it was, therefore, obliged to send a portion of the burghers in order to offer the requisite resistance to similar possibilities. Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic has thus caused an intolerable condition of things to arise, and the Transvaal Government feels obliged to make the demands which have been cabled to your readers. The above despatch is not regarded here as a formal declaration of war, nor will this country make any formal declaration of war itself. Apparently the idea is that Sir Redvers Buller is undertaking a punitive expedition against a state which has rebelled against its suzerain. The fierce excitement of the past few weeks appears to be giving way to a calmer feeling, and, although there is no doubt as to the ultimate issue of the war, a certain amount of apprehension is felt as to what may happen before Sir Redvers Buller is able to get to work. Even our Continental critics, whose animosity towards England has probably never been so pronounced as on the present occasion, all admit that the Boers must in the end be overwhelmed by superior numbers and superior discipline.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Chamberlain has lately taken to lunch at the "Athenæum Club." His companion is often Mr Buckle, editor of the *Times*. A friend who has opportunities of hearing what is going on behind the scenes has come to tell me that Mr. Chamberlain has, throughout the crisis, been the most pacific of all the Cabinet Ministers and that he continued so until the 8th instant. I simply cannot believe that, as all the information I receive from other sources is quite the reverse. It is generally believed, and it is no discourtesy to Mr. Chamberlain, to mention this : that, if he had had his way, the military preparations would not be in the backward condition they are at present. There can be little doubt that, when the *Times*, on September 8—five weeks ago to-day—warned the Government that if they separated without deciding to summon Parliament immediately, the country would call them to account, the leading journal was expressing the views of Mr. Chamberlain. Everybody you meet says that it is because Chamberlain is so "hated" by the Liberals for leaving them over the Home Rule question that there has been any opposition at all to the policy pursued towards the Boers during the past few months. I dare say a few of the opponents of war may have been influenced by prejudice ; but that is not true of more than a mere handful. Mr. Herbert Spencer, for example, can have no grudge against Mr. Chamberlain because of his anti-Home Rule views, and the man, next to Mr. John Morley, who has been most prominently identified with the late anti-war movement. Mr. Courtney, is a Unionist of the Unionists. I say late movement, for although Mr. Courtney stands to his guns and John Morley, will probably follow his example, others who think war could have been avoided if old and not new diplomatic methods had been followed throughout—accept the advice given by Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith to postpone criticism until a more convenient season. It may not be out of place to say here that in the upper classes, by which I mean the true aristocracy, not the plutocracy, there is no enthusiasm for the war. The same, I am assured by those who ought to know, is the case with the highest military authorities.

DIVIDED OPINION.

ATTITUDE OF DISSENTIENT MINISTERIALISTS.

As to the manner in which this war divides British people, an illustration is afforded by Reuter's Agent at Pretoria who, telegraphing on Wednesday, says :—"There are British subjects here who take up a strong position against the war, and some are said to have applied to be naturalized and sent to the front. So strong is the feeling aroused by the present crisis that family feuds are rife between members who take opposite views about the present crisis." The same thing, though perhaps not to an equal extent is reported from the Colonies. At one town in New Brunswick the Mayor has been formally censured by his Council for saying he saw no reason why the Colonies should render military assistance to the mother country. The instances of divided opinion at Home are too numerous to be mentioned. The Conservative Member for Plymouth (Sir Edward Clarke) is opposed to the policy of her Majesty's Government ; the Liberal Member for the same town (Mr. Mendl) supports Mr. Chamberlain and has done so all through the crisis. The Conservative Member for Cardiff (Mr. J. M. Maclean) would like to send the Colonial Secretary to the Tower of London for the rest of his natural life ; the late Liberal Member for the Liverpool of Wales (Sir Edward Reed) thinks Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal Government worthy of the praise of all true Imperialists. Mr. Maclean's attitude was under the consideration of the local Conservative Association last night when Mr. J. Herbert Cory presided over a large gathering. Writing on the previous day Mr. Maclean stated that he had only just received a letter enclosing a copy of the resolution passed last Saturday by the Conservative Management Committee, and informing him of the meeting to be held to consider his conduct. He remarked that he had not been invited to the meeting, and added, "It would give me pleasure at any time to meet my constituents and explain my conduct ; but I do not, in the present circumstances, know what to do. The matter is of less consequence now, as nothing remains for Englishmen but to support the Government in the war against the Boers." Mr. Maclean also wired on Wednesday :—"Now the Boers have begun war, of course everybody must support Government." The chairman moved a resolution of confidence in the Government, with this addition :—"That Mr. Maclean, in his attack upon the Government and the Colonial Secretary in regard to the Transvaal question, does not represent the views of his constituents." We are told that the speeches were of an emphatic character, and that charges of disloyalty against Mr. Maclean evoked both cheers and dissent. The resolution was carried, an amendment to eliminate any reference to Mr. Maclean receiving only two votes. Many of Mr. Maclean's Conservative friends, including some who share his views, blame him for the course he thought fit to take in writing to Lord Salisbury in condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain ; but there is almost a consensus of opinion that the Conservative Association ought to have invited him to their meeting in order that he might explain his attitude before they came to a decision. Still it will be observed that the resolution adopted last night is not a vote of censure. All that the meeting did was to say that on this question Mr. Maclean has expressed views which are not those of his constituents. Mr. Maclean has been a very good member for Cardiff and although "charges of disloyalty" were made in the heat of discussion they are not embodied in the resolution. Mr. Maclean in the reply, which he will make to these attacks, will, I believe, deny that he was actuated by any personal animus against Mr. Chamberlain, in what he wrote to the chief of his party. Lord Salisbury at any rate does not consider Mr. Maclean disloyal as his reply, if it were published, would show. His lordship smiling in a very friendly manner said that he had read the letter with interest ; he entered into an elaborate argument to disprove Mr. Maclean's contentions respecting the suzerainty question. While the Cardiff Conservatives were sitting in judgment upon their member the electors of Liskeard were listening to a long defence by their distinguished representative Mr. Courtney, of his ardent pro-Boerdom. Mr. Courtney has certainly the courage of his convictions. He referred to Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons after the inquiry into the Jameson Raid that Mr. Rhodes had done nothing derogatory to his personal honour and while discounting as "imbecile" the notion that the Colonial Secretary had anything to do with that ill-starred event, asked was it in the circumstances wonderful that the Boers should be distrustful ? As for the Ultimatum, Mr. Courtney said :—"I lament it ; but I cannot honestly condemn it." A resolution regretting that our differences with the Transvaal had not been "settled in a more peaceful manner" and expressing confidence in Mr. Courtney was duly moved and seconded, the mover being the Vice-President of the local Liberal Unionist Association. From the Conservative side the following amendment was proposed :—"Whilst thanking Mr. Courtney for his consistent opposition to Home Rule, this meeting expresses its regret that Mr. Courtney is not in accord with the Unionist Government in its South African policy, and further expresses its complete confidence in Lord Salisbury, as representing the Conservative, and Mr. Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist, party, and is prepared to support at any cost the present Government in their endeavour to secure justice for British subjects, which can alone form the basis of an honourable and permanent peace." The amendment was carried and the meeting then proceeded to sing "Rule Brittania." Mr. Courtney still accepted the decision of the meeting with the reservation that many of them did not vote at all and that perhaps those who did vote did not represent the majority.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

There is a strong feeling here that India is not being treated quite fairly by the War Office. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* who is closely in touch with Anglo-Indian opinion, writes :—With the exception of Colonel B. Duff, assistant military secretary to Sir George White, no officer of the Indian Staff Corps—in other words of the entire native army—has been selected for service in connection with the South African expedition. This fact is causing considerable heart-burning. If there are to be hostilities, it seems to many people a singular piece of unwisdom to exclude a class of military officers whose experience in frontier warfare might possibly save us from dangerous blunders. Amongst the Indian officers now at home are some whose opportunities in the Tirah, and similar campaigns have admirably fitted them to deal efficiently with transport and other difficulties incidental to a country like the Transvaal, and they would only be too glad to surrender the remainder of their leave. They do not ask or expect any of the higher or even junior appointments on the regular staff. All they wish is that they may be engaged on lines of communication as special service officers, in transport or remount duties, or in any other position where their expert knowledge is likely to be of advantage to Sir Redvers Buller's army. This would only be following the example set by the Indian authorities in their "little wars." Practically no force, however small, is ever sent beyond the Indian frontiers, even if that force is exclusively composed of staff corps or native troops, without officers of the 'British' army accompanying it in some capacity or other. The employment of a certain number of Indian officers and the utilisation of line officers for transport would prevent England being denuded of Army Service Corps officers, a prospect which is regarded with some degree of apprehension among military men." Rightly or wrongly Lord Wolseley himself is considered to be the stumbling block and I doubt very much if the India Office or the Government of India would raise any obstacles to the employment of a few Staff Corps officers. For the exclusion of native troops something may be said, Colonial sentiment being what it is, but it is difficult to see on what substantial grounds experienced English officers belonging to the Queen's Indian forces are to be shut out when inexperienced Colonial officers are being welcomed with a display of effusion so warm as almost to be extravagant. There is an opinion abroad in India, I am told, that Lord Wolseley not only has a poor opinion of the Staff Corps as men as well as officers—but is actually inimical to it. I can scarcely believe that a man possessed of such broad views and wide knowledge can really undervalue the services performed in the past by her Majesty's Indian forces ; but be that as it may he would dispel the notion referred to if he offered a few suitable appointments to the Staff Corps. Veiled threats are being uttered by certain continental journals and there are ominous signs in more than one part of the world, in which we must come, what may, maintain our position. Is it wise therefore to send out to South Africa the whole of our Army Service Corps officers when the work they will have to perform could be done equally well if not better by some of your Indian officers, experts in frontier campaigning ? Suppose—and perhaps the supposition is not a wild one—some European complication should arise while our troops are still in South Africa, there would practically be no officers of the Army Service Corps in this country with the knowledge necessary to organise and equip any further force which might have to leave England. In military affairs as well as in other matters the homely warning against putting all your eggs into one basket holds good. Moreover it seems a pity to lose this opportunity of permitting representatives of the Staff Corps to gain experience of a kind that might prove to be invaluable in the great struggle near India with a European opponent which some people regard as inevitable. Everybody at home, except perhaps a small and jealous set, feels deeply indebted to India for the expeditious manner in which she has sent off re-inforcements to South Africa. It would be a graceful recognition of that great and it may be incalculable service to find room for a certain number of Indian Staff Corps Officers in Sir Redvers Buller's Army.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I am sorry to see that an old Indian naval officer, Commander James Frederick Hodgetts, has come to financial grief mainly in connexion with an invention for a non-rolling ship. He began to work on the invention in 1889, when he was worth about £10,000, his income at that time amounting to about £800 a year, part of which was derived from literary work. He estimated that about £15,000 had been expended on the invention. In 1894 a syndicate was formed to take over the British rights, and he received £5,000 or £6,000 in shares, which he was subsequently compelled to sell at considerable loss. Two or three years later it was found that the syndicate could not go on, and it was then proposed to form a larger company with the object of purchasing the whole of the foreign and colonial patent rights, in respect of which he was to receive £11,000 in cash and £22,000 in shares. The project, however, proved unsuccessful. His liabilities are returned at £6,702 and his assets at £70, exclusive of patents of uncertain value. After his retirement in 1858 he was engaged as a professor of nautical science and otherwise in Berlin and Moscow, and in 1881 returned to England. I wonder how many old Indian officials have burnt their fingers by putting their money into wild cat schemes. I could mention a few. Politics and company mongering seem to have a fatal attraction for a certain class of retired Indian officers, military and civil, though it is rare for such men to do very well in either. Their Indian experience valuable though it be, scarcely fits them for political life or for the often devious ways of cunning company promoters.

Under the genial presidency of Major General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Mr. Charles Neufeld faced the music or rather a crowded audience at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening and gave a most thrilling description of the dreadful captivity from which he was delivered by the defeat of the Mahdists at Omdurman. One of the things he said seemed to tickle his listeners. The natives in and about Omdurman are he said accustomed to say that Gordon was such a good man that he must be a Mohammedan ! His feelings on the day of his deliverance he could not, he said, describe ; he could only leave their nature to the imagination of his audience. He heard a voice which said, "Are you Neufeld ; are you well ?" What a world of meaning was for him in those words ! They were the first words in a European tongue he had heard for seven years, since his friend Father Ohrwalder had escaped from Omdurman. Then a tall, soldierly figure entered the prison-yard and gave him a hearty hand-shake. It was the Sirdar.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES AT CABUL.

THE AMEER REPORTED INSANE.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sent the following somewhat sensational telegram on Oct. 5 :—

According to reports from Russian authorities in Central Asia, the Ameer of Afghanistan is growing insane, and serious troubles are impending in that country. Not only is Abdul Rahman unaccountably suspicious towards all Europeans there, but he openly regards the contribution paid to him by the Anglo-Indian Government as a subsidy for defending English territories from Russian attacks and considers himself entitled at any moment to join hands with Russia—on condition, however, that the Czar's representatives will pay him well enough.

Recent occurrences in Cabul gave rise to the fear that the Ameer may sooner or later provoke a conflict between Russia and Great Britain. Dissimulation is a marked trait in Abdul Rahman's nature. He had formed the intention of leaving Cabul for Masari Cherif, where he would be in a better position for communicating with the Russian Government. His little plan, however, was discovered in time. The discovery drove Abdul Rahman into a state of fury, and, when the journey had been abandoned, to commit all sorts of excesses.

A number of Afghans had talked at a bazaar of his intention to leave for Masari-Cherif. He ordered these to be arrested and to have their tongues cut out.

This did not completely satisfy his bloodthirsty instincts. At Cabul at present, according to Russian accounts, he is sanctioning a series of terrible murders, which confirm the impression that the Ameer has become insane. The last of the atrocities committed there had a high official for its victim. His legs were bound to two stakes of wood, which were fixed cross-wise one upon the other. Then the woods were drawn apart until his body was torn in two. Two other officials in high places, Mirza-Abdool-Halim and Mirza-Abdool-Hakim, were bound together and set on fire, and a Persian is alleged to have been thrown into a boiler and his remains thrown to the Ameer's dogs.

In addition to these atrocities, reports are received of executions taking place every day. In consequence, an enormous number of Afghans are leaving Cabul. They are seeking safety in the mountainous regions around or upon the Russian frontier. Largely on account of the disturbed condition of things in Cabul, and in order to stop incursions of Afghans into Russian territory, the Russian forces on the frontier are being strengthened considerably. All the actions and plans of Abdul Rahman are inexplicable, save on the theory that he is growing hopelessly insane. Russia is watching affairs in Afghanistan very closely because grave events are taking place there, and because the health of the Ameer is growing worse and worse, and his position more and more insecure.

THE SENSATIONAL REPORTS DISCREDITED.

The "Central News" made inquiries on Oct. 10, at the London office of the Afganistan Government with regard to the above reports. Mr. Guthrie, besides being the accredited representative of the Afghanistan Government in England, is a personal friend of the Ameer, whose guest he was at Cabul for an extended period. He had no hesitation in saying that there was absolutely no truth in the statements. As recently as the 10th he received not only business, but private advices from the Ameer himself and from the Sultana, who is his Majesty's favourite wife and his leading adviser. The Ameer said his health was good, and this was confirmed by the Sultana who added, "It is all well here." These letters were written on the 18th of last month.

In answer to the suggestion that the development reported might have taken place since the advices were penned, Mr. Guthrie pointed out that his Afghanistan information is not confined to the Ameer and the Queen, and as is popularly termed in official circles in Cabul. Mr. Guthrie is in close touch with the highest officials at the Ameer's Court, and moreover he has a son in the Peshawur Office of the Afghanistan Government from whom he receives any important news by cable. But even if he had not these many sources of obtaining news of the latest developments in the Ameer's country, the fact that the report came from St. Petersburg would, Mr. Guthrie says, be sufficient to make him discredit it. Russia, he says, is the very last quarter from which to expect authentic Afghan news.

THE Eastern China Railway Company will undertake the building of the town of Dalmy at Port Arthur. The merchants and the foreign commercial houses who may settle there may enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Russian merchants and commercial firms. The foreign inhabitants will be electors and eligible as members of the municipal council on the same footing as Russian subjects. Foreigners as well as Russians will be able to acquire freehold or leasehold land on which to build houses or commercial *entrepots*. These lands will be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidders by the Eastern China Railway Company.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MOBILISATION OF THE ARMY CORPS.

THE BOER ULTIMATUM.

(From the *Times*, Oct. 13th)

ON Monday the Government of the South African Republic presented to the British Agent in Pretoria, a note amounting to an ultimatum. The Transvaal Government says it feels itself compelled to refer the British Government to the 14th Article of the London Convention of 1884 securing certain specific rights to the white population of the Republic. These are the only rights which her Majesty's Government reserved in the Convention to the Uitlander population, and the violation of them could alone give that Government a right to diplomatic representations, while the regulation of all other questions affecting the Uitlanders is handed over to the Transvaal Government. Amongst these questions are included the franchise and representation, but the Transvaal Government has found occasion to discuss these matters in a friendly fashion with her Majesty's Government, without recognizing any right of interference on the part of the latter. The note proceeds to complain of the threatening tone which the discussion assumed on the part of her Majesty's Government, creating excitement in the Republic and throughout South Africa, and observes that the despatch of September 25, which broke off all friendly correspondence and intimited that the British Government must now formulate their own proposals for a final settlement, is a new violation of the Convention of 1884. The promised proposals have not yet reached the Transvaal Government, but even while friendly correspondence was going on an increase of troops on a large scale was introduced by her Majesty's Government and stationed near the borders of the Republic. The Transvaal Government, having regard to previous occurrences, felt obliged to regard this display of military force as a threat against its independence ; and, in answer to an inquiry in respect thereto, addressed to the High Commissioner, it received, to its great astonishment, a veiled insinuation that from the side of the Republic an attack was being made on her Majesty's colonies, and at the same time a mysterious reference to possibilities which strengthened its suspicion that the independence of the Republic was being threatened. As a defensive measure it was, therefore, obliged to send a portion of the burghers in order to offer the requisite resistance to similar possibilities. Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic has thus caused an intolerable condition of things to arise, and the Transvaal Government feels obliged to demand that all points of mutual difference shall be regulated by arbitration or any other amicable course which may be agreed on ; that the troops on the borders of the Republic shall be instantly withdrawn ; that all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed on with the Transvaal Government, and with a mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of the Transvaal that no attack upon any portion of the British possessions shall be made by the Republic during further negotiations within a period to be subsequently agreed upon—the Transvaal Government, on compliance therewith, withdrawing its armed burghers from the borders ; finally, that her Majesty's troops now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa. Failing a satisfactory answer to these demands before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the Transvaal Government will, with great regret, be compelled to regard the action of her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war, for the consequences of which it will not hold itself responsible. Any further movement of troops in the nearer direction of the Transvaal borders will also be regarded as a formal declaration of war.

Newcastle, Wednesday, 4 p.m.

The Boer ultimatum will expire at five o'clock to-day, and already news has been brought in that the burghers are on the move.

Native spies report that the Boers' camp at Volksrust was struck at dawn to-day.

The commando with three thousand men marched in the direction of Pogwani Mountain, on the summit of which numberless tents can be seen. Trenches have been dug in places, and the Mountain has been strongly fortified in other ways. One large gun can be seen in position there.

Another reliable report brought in gives the purport of a meeting of the Boer leaders at Sundspruit laager yesterday. General Joubert was present, and addressed the burghers. It was resolved then that if the ultimatum was not complied with that Natal should be invaded.

It is certain that the Boers will occupy Laing's Nek, but opinions are divided upon the point whether they are likely to advance upon Newcastle and Dundee.

At any rate there will be no resistance here, and the Boer regime, if they decide to occupy the town, will be accepted as an unpleasant necessity, against which it would be folly to protest.

Up to three o'clock this afternoon there was no sign of any change upon the railway, but from that hour the staff of employes were steadily withdrawn and railway trains and engines run back into Natal, beyond the reach of a Boer dash. By to-morrow morning there will not be a serviceable railway engine or an employe between Newcastle and Charles town.

A large number of whites left here last night, and there was a still larger exodus this morning. All those who desired to leave have had ample opportunity to do so.

A number of men have decided to remain, and several ladies have declined to leave their husbands. The Right Hon. Harry Escombe, the ex-Premier of Natal, went to Charlestown this morning, but he intends returning, and will stay here with his wife until the British forces assume the offensive.

There has been no actual movement across the border in this direction yet. The town remains calm.

8-15 p.m.

The Boer Commandoes evidently only waited for word from Pretoria that their ultimatum had been ignored before almost the entire force on the frontier was on the move.

A large body of troops occupied Laing's Nek before five o'clock. They are now pouring into Natal in considerable force.

They are heading towards Ingogo which is probably already in their occupation.

They are expected to occupy Newcastle some time to-night, or by latest by to-morrow morning.

Now that the Boer invasion is an accomplished fact calmness has given place to much excitement. There is a general exodus of white folk who, at the last moment, consider the position too critical to remain.

The last train from Charlestown has arrived at Newcastle, bringing in the full railway staffs of the stations above Newcastle.

The railway authorities at Newcastle have received instructions that no rolling-stock is to remain behind. Every waggon and truck is being sent away with all rapidity.

To-night's train will be the last to leave Newcastle, and the telegraph wires in the morning will probably be in the hands of the Boers.—Central News.

Etshowe, Zululand, via Capetown Wednesday.

Some Boer families just over the border have decided to take native children in their employment into laager with them. The mothers protested and attempted to retain the children, when they were deliberately shot by Boers. Two natives were killed and one severely wounded.

The postal authorities state that notification has been received that the military authorities in Natal have established a censorship on all telegrams. Messages in code will not be accepted or delivered in Natal without the production of the code for inspection.

It has been ascertained without a doubt that the Transvaal troops are without any organized staff of doctors, and the Boers will have to rely mostly upon those English and German doctors who have been practising at Johannesburg and Pretoria. Doctors are regarded as non-combatants, and it is not proposed to include them in the law that British subjects fighting against Great Britain will be considered rebels. The ambulance arrangements of the Boers are very primitive, being mostly waggons fitted up with coverings and having no springs. There is, however, reported to be no lack of medical comforts in these waggons, they having been supplied by philanthropic committees in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

THE BRITISH REPLY.

We have reason to believe that the answer which will be sent by her Majesty's Government to the foregoing despatch will contain simply a brief expression of regret that President Kruger should have taken the serious step involved in addressing a communication of such a nature to her Majesty's Government, and an announcement that her Majesty's Government has no further communication to make to him at the present moment. A Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet at the Foreign Office to-day.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses of Parliament have been summoned to meet on Tuesday, Oct. 17.

The Marquess of Salisbury has addressed the following communication to the supporters of the Government in the House of Lords :—

Foreign Office, Oct. 8.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform you that yesterday her Majesty summoned Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on the 17th inst. The affairs with which it will be necessary that Parliament should deal are of grave moment. I hope, therefore, that it will be possible for your lordship to attend in your place on that day. I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, Salisbury.

A circular to his supporters in the House of Commons has been issued by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman inviting them to be in their places in the House when

Parliament meets. A similar letter has been issued by Lord Kimberley to the Liberal Peers in the House of Lords.

Captain Donelan, Whip of the Irish Party, has issued a special summons to the members of the Party urgently requesting their attendance in the House of Commons on Oct. 17.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P., Whip of the Irish Independent Party, has issued an urgent whip to his colleagues to be in their places in the House of Commons on Tuesday, "when a vote of money will be asked to defray the cost of the proposed unjust war against the Dutch Republic," and inviting them to "resist this imposition of additional burdens on over-taxed Ireland."

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will in the House of Commons be moved by Sir Alexander Acland-Hood and seconded by Colonel Royds.

In the House of Lords, the Marquess of Granby will move, and Lord Barnard second the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Cabinet meets to-day (Oct. 13) to consider, to use the words of Lord James of Hereford, the course that will have to be taken in relation to the "strange message" from the Boer Executive.

The parliamentary correspondent of the *Times* says:—I understand that the reassembling of Parliament on Tuesday week will be the commencement, not only of a short series of sittings held at an unusual period of the year in consequence of an unexpected emergency, but also of the regular session which, in other circumstances, would have begun in January or February 1900. In other words, all the formalities of Queen's Speech, debate upon the Address, the passing of Sessional Orders, &c., which are customarily observed early in the year will, on this occasion, be anticipated by more than three months; and when the two Houses resume work after the Christmas adjournment they will enter at once upon the ordinary business of the session. In deciding to adopt the course indicated, the Government are adhering strictly to the precedent of 1878, when Parliament was called together on Dec. 5, because of the outbreak of hostilities in Afghanistan. The procedure to be observed next week will, of course, differ in some respects from that observed twenty-one years ago; for this time, instead of a resolution throwing the cost of the military operations upon the Indian Exchequer, there will be a vote of credit in Committee of Supply followed by an Appropriation Bill.

There will, it is said, be at least three opportunities of discussing the policy of the Government in the autumn session. The first will be on the debate on the address, the second on the Message announcing the calling out of the Reserves, and the third on the Vote of Credit. It is probable, however, that the aggressive action of the Boer Government will tend to shorten the debates, and limit the issues raised. In Liberal circles on Oct. 10 the general feeling was that the Boer Ultimatum had rescued the Liberal leaders from an embarrassing position. Their opposition to the policy of war was logically inconsistent with their admission of the reality of the Uitlander grievances; but the Boers having chosen to initiate a policy of war, they are no longer bound to contend for a policy of peace. While they will criticise severely what they call "the methods of Mr. Chamberlain," it is not believed that the leaders of the Opposition will refuse the Government the means necessary for carrying on war. It is expected that only a small body of the advanced Radicals will divide against the Vote of Credit. The exact amount of the Vote of Credit will not be determined till next week, but it will probably be from 10,000,000*l.* to 12,000,000*l.*

THE FIRST ACTS OF WAR.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ARMOURED TRAIN.

Vryburg, October 13.

An armoured train has been destroyed. It is feared that there has been much loss of life. The news is officially confirmed.—Reuter.

A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Alfred Milner, in which the High Commissioner states that he has received information from authentic sources that a Mafeking armed train had been destroyed by the Boers at Kraipan Station. There are no details yet to hand.

A subsequent and amended telegram received by the Government states that the train, carrying guns, was on its way to Mafeking. The Exchange Telegram Co., says that the belief prevails that there has been confusion between this armed train (going north) and the train carrying refugees which left Mafeking for Vryburg (going south) as the Colonial Office has no knowledge whatever of any disaster beyond that which it is now known officially has befallen the armed train. There is no mention in the official messages of any loss of life having occurred, and it is inconceivable to suppose that if the train had been crowded with refugee women and children some intimation of the fact would not have reached the Imperial authorities. It will be seen by the following telegram also that the refugee train has actually arrived at Vryburg.

Vryburg, October 12.

The largest number of passengers ever seen in this district in one train has passed here, going to Kimberley. It contained 300 persons from Mafeking and 60 from this place; all women and children, except one clergyman, who is ill, some coolies, three men from Vryburg and some destitute refugees.—Reuter's Special Service.

A BOER MANIFESTO TO BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria (via Lorenco Marques), October 12.

An official manifesto has just been issued addressed to the Afrikanders of the whole of South Africa. The manifesto is a striking appeal to resist the "unjust" British demands. It accuses Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Alfred Milner, and blames Her Majesty for condoning what is described as Mr. Chamberlain's "criminal policy. It also declares that it is perfectly clear that the desire and object of Great Britain is to deprive the Transvaal Republic of its independence on account of the gold mining industry on the Rand.

The manifesto goes on further to say that Great Britain has offered two alternatives—a five years' franchise or war. It points out that the difference between the two Governments of two years in the matter of the franchise has been considered as a sufficient justification for Her Majesty's Government to endevour to swallow up the Republics, but it reminds the Afrikanders that God will assuredly defend the right. The manifesto is signed "Francis Willem Reitz, Secretary of State." The manifesto has undoubtedly created a profound sensation. A million copies have been printed in Dutch and English.—Dalziel.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT STEYN.

Cape Town, October 12.

President Steyn has issued a proclamation calling upon the burghers of the Free State, in vigorous terms, to assist the sister Republic in resisting the attack of an unscrupulous enemy who has long sought a pretext to annihilate the Afrikanders. He expresses confidence that the Almighty will help the burghers.—Reuter.

Cape Town, October 12, 7-20 p.m.

A message from Bloemfontein says President Steyn has issued a strong appeal to the burghers of the Orange Free State calling upon them to unite in resisting the English forces. He indulges in a violent tirade against Great Britain, describing her as an unscrupulous enemy and treaty breaker. The proclamation dispels any lingering doubt as to the attitude of the Free State.—Central News.

BOER ADVANCES TO THE BASUTOS.

Maseru (Basutoland), October 11,

The Boers were shouting yesterday across the Caledon River, asking the Basutos to request their Chief Kerothode to come and meet them. The natives refused to convey the message. It appears to be believed in the Free State that some of the Basutos are favouring the Boers. Reports to that effect are continually being circulated, but I am in a position to state that the paramount chiefs and the other leading chiefs ridicule such an idea. At a recent meeting of the Paramount Chief and the Resident Commissioner, the former, in the most pronounced language, expressed the firm loyalty of the Basutos to the Queen. It is notorious along the frontier that the Boers have tried to shake their loyalty.—Reuter's Special Service.

Lorenco Marques, October 12.

The trains from the Rand have brought 10,000 Kaffirs, who are now camped six miles outside the town. Steamers have been chartered to take them to Limpopo.—Reuter.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

MAFEKING AND VOLKSRUST.

Mafeking, October 12.

The search-light at the fort is working across the Veldt. Three Boer spies have been arrested. A man has arrived from Roodepoort who has been a prisoner in the hands of the Boers. He says that they are preparing to attack the town.—Reuter's Special Service.

Cape Town, October 12.

The "Cape Times" publishes the following telegram from Mafeking of yesterday's date:—"Every precaution has been taken against attack. All the streets are barred by waggons. It is reported that the Boers intend to shell the town before delivering their attack. They are said to possess 12 guns. "Every man in Mafeking now carries a rifle. The military authorities are confident in their ability to repel an attack, but they lack force to follow up a Boer retreat. The town is fairly quiet considering its situation. The great question discussed is, Will the Boers come? Many doubt it. Railway communication with the south is practically at the mercy of the Boers, over 200 miles of line being within easy striking distance of enterprising commandoes. "Sad scenes were witnessed at the station here on the departure of the women and children. It is estimated that in the event of the main line being blown up at any point to the south ward, the damage can be repaired in a few hours."

The "South African News" publishes the following telegram from Volksrust: "The Johannesburg contingent, 1,000 strong, under Gen. Jan Kock and Gen. Ben Viljoen, is stationed in the Free State (?) Pass, and also the force of 250 men under Col. Schiel.

"There has been a conference of Free State commandants at Harrismith. It was attended by the Transvaal Gen. Viljoen. A large Free State force is in Van Reenen's Pass. The borders are effectually guarded.

"There was a heavy storm yesterday. Two horses were killed, and two men injured by lightning."

The Rev. Andrew Murray, the ex-Moderator of the Dutch Reform Church, has written a long letter to the "News" in favour of peace.

A telegram to the "Cape Times" from Lobatsi, the station to the north of Mafeking, says that young Neethling, who pluckily rode into the Boer camp to arrange for the safety of the women and children, has been detained a prisoner. A note has been received in which he says he believes the Boers are going to attack.—Reuter.

The second edition of the "Times" to-day Oct. 13 contains the following telegram, despatch from Lobatsi yesterday:—"I have just received a note from Mr. Neethling, by a runner, which says that the Boer commander arrested him yesterday as he openly rode up to the laager at Manuane, nine miles from here. He hopes they will receive him to-day on the arrival of the chief commander Schwartz, and assures me, that he is safe and kindly treated, though he is anxious for his release. This arrest looks very much like an act of war, and there is no reason for it, as their men are allowed in and out here freely. Feeling here is very strong on the subject.

POSITION AT NEWCASTLE,

Newcastle (Natal), October 12, 11-15 a. m.

The enemy has not yet advanced upon this place. No Boers are anywhere in sight. Laing's Nek has been occupied by the Boers, and, according to native reports, Ingogo is in their hands; but we have no definite confirmation of this.

Strong reconnoitring parties of Boers are reported from various parts of the border, but it is now certain that no general advance of the Boer forces has yet taken place in Natal. The burghers appear to be cautiously feeling their way. The excitement which prevailed last night, when it was believed the Boers would reach the town in a few hours, has greatly subsided, and quiet has been restored. There have been no disturbances of any kind here.

The chief magistrate of Newcastle issued a notice this morning, giving a most emphatic denial to a persistent rumour that an order had been issued by the Government stating that everyone must leave the town. Were such an order issued, he says, it would have been sent through him, and he has positively received no such information.

The Right Hon. Harry Escombe returned here last night from Charlestown. He states that everything was quiet there when he left. It is believed here that the Boers have not yet occupied that town. Mrs. Escombe is also here.

There are now only 70 white people remaining at Newcastle. With the exception of the Central News representative all the special correspondents have gone south. Among the few who are left are a few police, the railway staff, and the postal staff. They are awaiting orders. Though the town is deserted, all property is safe up to now.

2-20 p. m.

The town is still in British hands. The Boer advance guards are not yet in sight. An order has just been received directing the removal of the few prisoners in gaol here to Ladysmith.—Central News.

ALBERTINA STATION SEIZED.

Durban, October 12.

The transport Avoca arrived this morning with the Royal Irish Fusiliers. The military head-quarters are being removed to Ladysmith, whither Lieut.-Gen. Sir George White, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, and Maj.-Gen. Sir W. P. Symons, with their staffs have already gone.

The Free State Boers have seized Albertina station near the Natal frontier. They demanded the keys of the offices, which were delivered up to them. The station-master reached Ladysmith on a trolley. The excitement at Ladysmith is increasing, and the troops there are ready to act at a moment's notice. The Public Works Department has received a telegram stating that a consideralble force of Boers has entered Natal by way of Laing's Nek.

The Avoca also brought details of the Gordons and Gloucester Regiment, a total of 1,100 men. The transport Nevada has now arrived. The Manchester Regiment has reached Ladysmith.—Reuter.

Albertina Station is in the Orange Free State, but the Harrismith line, to which it belongs, is equipped and officered throughout by the Natal Railway Administration.

Ladysmith, October 12.

There is great activity in camp here. The troops are kept under arms, and the volunteers are ordered to sleep "booted and spurred" ready for instant call. The British reply, refusing to consider the demands of the Transvaal Government, has caused the greatest satisfaction.—Exchange Telegraph.

Ladysmith, October 12, 12-40 p.m.

News has been received in camp that the Transvaal has declared war.—Reuter.

Ladysmith, October 12, 12-15 p.m.

A report has reached here stating that the Boers of the Orange Free State have seized a Natal train, which was proceeding from Ladysmith.

It is further stated that they have occupied the station of Albertina.

12-35 p.m.

The reported seizure of a Natal train by the Orange Free State Boers is confirmed.—Central News.

THE BOER DESIGNS.

Pietermaritzburg, October 12.

Tremendous excitement prevails here, and the newspaper offices are besieged for war news. All women and children in Mafeking have been provided with free passes to Cape Town, where they will be housed by the Government. Over 300 have already left, accompanied by an escort of the town guard. A high Dutch authority has stated that if the Boers should be successful in attacking Kimberley the Dutch from the Vaal River to Table Mountain would desert from British allegiance. It is feared the Boers will shell Mafeking, but a cheerful spirit prevails. Every man who is able to carry arms has joined the Imperial troops.—Exchange Telegraph.

East London, October 11.

H. M. cruiser "Powerful" passed to-day on her way to Cape Town. The Kaffrarian rifles are recruiting hard, and momentarily expect to be summoned for active service.—Reuter.

A TREASONABLE APPEAL.

Cape Town, October 12.

Mr. Hofmeyr and several Bond members of Parliament have issued an appeal for subscriptions to provide comforts for the Boer wounded, and also for their widows and orphans. The appeal says the law prevents them from assisting their Afrikander brethren with weapons, but it cannot interfere with the relief fund which they have inaugurated.—Central News.

Cape Town, October 11, 9-30 p.m.

The Imperial Government's curt reply to the Boer ultimatum was publicly read by the magistrate at the evening parade of the town guard and evoked loyal and enthusiastic demonstrations.

A telegram from Vryburg states that British refugees from the Transvaal who have just arrived there declare that the Boers are very strong on the western borders, and that they propose marching upon Vryburg. The panic there is spreading, and the passengers leaving by train to-morrow include the Mayor.—Reuter.

MR. RHODES AT KIMBERLEY.

Cape Town, October 12.

Mr. Rhodes has arrived at Kimberley. According to private advices from Johannesburg, martial law was proclaimed there this afternoon. Nothing is known here officially of the reported occupation of Newcastle. A Pretoria telegram states that Mr. Greene called upon the Government this morning on an errand in reference to Mr. Robertson, who is in gaol, charged with high treason.—Reuter.

Johannesburg, October 12, 11-35 a.m.

War was declared last night. Fighting is thought to be probable immediately. Twelve trains, fully laden with refugees, left here during last night on the way south. The proclamation of martial law has been posted both here and at Pretoria. Another proclamation warns all British subjects that they will be required to leave. Transvaal territory by the 19th inst. with the exception of those who have shown themselves friendly to the State. The city is calm.—Central News.

COMMANDEERING GOLD.

Johannesburg, October 12.

Mining continues on the Crown Reef and Ferreira mines. Gold to the following amounts has been commandeered:—Bank of Africa, 5,792 ounces; Standard Bank, 12,907 ounces; African Banking Company, 2,617 ounces; Natal Bank, 3,424 ounces. The commandeering of stores, clothes, and machinoshes is proceeding.

Mr. Schumacher, member of the firm of Messrs. Eckstein and Co., has received permission to remain. A meeting of residents was held at Doornfontein this morning for the purpose of enrolling men to act as police to protect the suburbs. One hundred men subscribed their names.—Reuter.

FEELING IN AMERICA.

THE PURCHASE OF MULES AND SUPPLIES.

New York, October 13.

The action of the Government in agreeing that British subjects remaining in the Transvaal be placed under protection of the United States Consul at Pretoria has met with general public approval.

Large purchases of canned meat and fruits have been made for the British Government with Chicago packing houses, presumably for the English Army in South Africa. Chicago dispatches say that the contracts entered in to will call for the largest shipment of canned meats ever exported.

The purchase of mules for South Africa and their shipment is for the time being completed in the American markets. The chief centres of purchase have been in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Fort Worth. Besides Mag. Scobell, head officer of the British Commission, Capts. Masham and Smith have been seeing to the purchase and shipment.

The first steamer chartered for the British Government was the Prah, of the Elder Dampster line, which left New Orleans for Cape Town with 800 mules last Monday. The next transport, the Montezuma, with 1,200 mules and 200 team-sters, leaves New Orleans on the 20th. Maj. Scobell has no difficulty in getting all the team drivers he wants. The men are offered great inducements in good pay, and the prospect of settling in South Africa after the war with the Boers is over.

Ottawa advices state that the mobilisation of the troops destined for the Cape began on Wednesday. Hundreds of Canadians now in business in the States, have volunteered for service.—*Globe.*

THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTOWN.

BOERS WATCH THE LAST TRAIN LEAVE.

Charlestown was evacuated on Wednesday afternoon. Oct 11th. The special correspondent of the "Standard" travelled southward by the last train with the Right Hon. Harry Escombe, the ex-Premier of Natal, who had come up specially from Newcastle Mr. Brereton, the permanent way engineer, and Mr. Bist, superintendent. Two cyclists from Johannesburg reached Charlestown just in time to catch the train. The telegraph offices were dismantled at Charlestown, Mount Prospect, and Ingogo stations before leaving. En route to Newcastle the train picked up the European and coolies railway employes. The evacuation of Charlestown was effected by the advice of the Natal Government. The passengers on the train, when ten miles north of Newcastle, saw small parties of mounted Boers proceeding rapidly northward. The progress of the train was closely watched from the Boer fortified positions, and from the signalling station on Pogwani Hill.

The strip of territory between Charlestown and Newcastle, which are thirty-six miles apart, is thus practically abandoned by the cessation of railway communication. The evacuated district has an area of about two hundred and fifty square miles. It consists chiefly of hilly moorland sparsely populated.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S PASSIONATE APPEAL.

THE "TYRANNY" OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Bloemfontein, Wednesday.—President Steyn has issued a proclamation to the burghers of the Free State, in which he says that the sister Republic is about to be attacked by an unscrupulous enemy who has long looked for a pretext to annihilate the Afrikanders. He goes on to say that the people of the Orange Free State are bound to the Transvaal by many ties as well as by formal treaty, and solemnly declares in the presence of the Almighty that they are compelled to resist a powerful enemy owing to the injustice done to their kith and kin.

"Solemn obligations," continues the proclamation, "have not protected the Transvaal against an annexation conspiracy. When its independence ceases, the existence of the Orange Free State as an Independent State will be meaningless. Experience in the past has shown that no reliance can be placed on the solemn promises and obligations of Great Britain, when the administration at the helm is prepared to tread treaties under foot."

After giving a historical sketch of the wrongs which he alleges to have been wrought the Transvaal, President Steyn says:—"The original Convention have been twisted and turned by Great Britain into means of exercising tyranny against the Transvaal, which has not returned the injustice done to it in the past. No gratitude has been shown for indulgence which was granted to British subjects who, according to law, had forfeited their lives and property. Compliance with the British demands would be equivalent to the loss of our independence, which has been gained by our blood and tears. For many years British troops have been concentrating on the borders of the Transvaal in order to compel it by terrorism to comply with British claims. The crafty plans of those with whom love of gold is the motive are now being realised. While acknowledging the honour of thousands of Englishmen who abhor deeds of robbery and violence the Orange Free State execrates the wrongful deeds of a British statesman."

After expressing confidence that the Almighty will hold and aid them, and counselling the burghers to do nothing unworthy of Christians and burghers of the Free State the President concludes with the following words: "Burghers of the Free State, stand up as one man against the oppressor and violator of right."—*Reuter's Special Service.*

ADVANCE OF THE FREE STATE BURGHERS.

TWENTY MILES FROM LADYSMITH.

The following information is contained in a message despatched from Ladysmith on Oct. 12 by Mr. Bennet Burleigh to the "Daily Telegraph":—Yesterday afternoon native scouts reported that a force of Free State Boers was crossing into Natal via Tintwa's Pass, which is about thirty-five miles directly west of Ladysmith. An hour or two later it became know the burghers formed a column 3,000 strong, and that they had reached Middledale Farm, below Tintwa Mountain.

The magistracy at Upper Tugela evacuated their offices yesterday morning. They were unable to remove a portion of the field stores, owing to the approach of the Boers. The police retired without an exchange of shots, acting under orders. The mounted police fell back upon a column or detachment of Carabiniers, who were stationed close to Acton Homes.

At a quarter past four yesterday afternoon the Klein Waterfall telegraph office rang up Ladysmith, saying that they had but five minutes left in which to hold converse before the police and others evacuated the place.

The Boer column have many waggons and several guns. At six o'clock last night they were only twenty miles from Ladysmith.

CONFERENCE OF FREE STATE COMMANDANTS AT HARRISMITH.

Cape Town, Thursday.—The "South African News" publishes the following telegram from Volksrust: The Johannesburg contingent, 1,000 strong, under General Jan Kock and General Ben Viljoen, is stationed in the Free State (?) Pass, and also the force of 250 men under Colonel Schiel.

There has been a conference of Free State commandants at Harrismith. It was attended by the Transvaal General Viljoen. A large Free State force is in Van Reenen's Pass. The borders are effectually guarded.—*Reuter.*

EMBARCATION ORDER.

The Secretary of State for War informs us that the Second Brigade, First Division, Army Corps, consisting of the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, and 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, under the command of Major-General Hildyard, C.B., will embark at Southampton for South Africa on Friday, the 20th inst. The 2nd Battalion Northampton Regiment will embark on the same day for duty on the lines of communication.

BOER BRUTALITY.

Refugees, who are still leaving the Transvaal by thousands weekly, tell stories on all hands of outrage, insult, and spoliation by the Boers, who are behaving like semi-savages. They crowd the stations, hustle, grip, and strike the refugees, not sparing women or children, pointing rifles at them, and shaking cartridges in their faces. Their language betrays a state of mind bordering on frenzy. At times they are quite childish. These are the people with whom the advocates of peace tell us that the unarmed British population should live amicably. A new generation has grown up since Majuba without the rough virtues of their fathers. They have been assiduously taught by their Hollander schoolmasters to hate the English, and the teaching has borne terrible fruits.

A correspondent of the *Cape Times*, writing from Pietermaritzburg, gives an account of some incidents of a journey from the Rand to the Natal capital. A Boer snatched a baby from the arms of its mother with the object of provoking the father. Burghers poked rifles through the windows of the railway carriages for the purpose of frightening the women.

A policeman pointed a revolver at an Englishman and threatened to shoot him unless he disavowed his British sympathies. As he refused he was handcuffed, his knees were bound together, and he was thrown on floor of the carriage. Even this was not enough. The unfortunate man was finally dragged out of the car and flung into a cattle truck.

Two ladies were assaulted in a brutal manner at Paarde Kraal station. A Boer struck one in the mouth with the butt-end of his rifle, and hit another lady in the throat with his fist, causing intense pain.

The East London *Standard*, publishes an interview with a gentleman who has just arrived from Johannesburg. He was an eye-witness of the brutal treatment of Britishers by Boers at Kroonstad. A crowd of famished passengers, he says, rushed to the station restaurant, but found that all the provisions had been commandered. Fifty men thereupon proceeded into the town, but were attacked in the street by eight mounted burghers, who charged and thrashed them unmercifully with leathern sjamboks, driving them back to the train. A number of them bore weals on their faces, and many were streaming with blood. Some Britishers in the train who remonstrated with the burghers were called "cursed rooineks."

In the Cape Assembly on Tuesday Sir J. Gordon Sprigg called attention to the recent seizure of gold, and asked whether, as the gold was in the custody of the Cape Railway Department, the Cape Government was liable. He was informed, further, that an embargo had been placed on the gold in the Johannesburg banks.

Mr. Schreiner said that he was not blind to the significance of the action that had been taken with regard to the gold. He was taking all the necessary steps to protect the interests of this colony without admitting any responsibility. He had not made any representation to the Transvaal, as he was waiting to ascertain the full facts. The Government of this colony had nothing to do with acts in Johannesburg.

In the Cape Assembly, Colonel Schermbrucker has given notice that he will ask whether steps have been taken to prevent the transmission of gold from Cape Colony to the National Bank of the South African Republic.

Replying to Captain Brabant's question regarding the alleged Boer brutality, Mr. Schreiner said that inquiries had been made, but he could not learn of a single case of brutality to women and children on the railway. He supposed that Captain Brabant would not say that the alleged acts had been done with the knowledge and authority of the Republic Governments. Captain Brabant replied "No."

Six affidavits have been handed to the High Commissioner alleging that brutal treatment was suffered at Kroonstad by refugees who were travelling down to Cape Colony.

The Orange Free State Government has received an official telegram from the Landdrost of Kroonstad denying the report of the flogging of refugees with sjambuks.

NEW TRANSVAAL GREEN-BOOK.

A Green-book was issued on Friday at Pretoria containing the reply of the Transvaal to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of May 10 in reference to the complaints of those who signed the Uitlanders' petition to the Queen. The reply denies the right of the Imperial Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal or to take notice of the "chimerical grievances of so called Uitlanders." It therefore declines to take notice of the allegations contained, in the petition, but discusses in detail many of Mr. Chamberlain's complaints. The grievances referred to, it is affirmed, are not the real cause of the tension between the two Governments, which arises from a "propaganda of race hatred" fostered by the South African League. The despatch, which is signed by Mr. Reitz, was handed to Mr. Conyngham Greene on September 26.

The time fixed by the Transvaal for compliance with the demands in their despatch of Monday expired on Wednesday afternoon, but no news has yet been received of any subsequent movement of their forces. A Durban telegram of Tuesday's date says that General Viljoen, commanding the Free State artillery, was marching towards Albertina, near Van Reenen's Pass, where the Boers were massing. Some of the Carabineers at Ladysmith, while scouting, saw a party of Free State Boers within Natal territory near Berg. On Tuesday the authorities at Newcastle were notified by the Natal Government that war would probably begin on Wednesday night. At Mafeking the garrison made every preparation on Monday night to receive an attack, but the Boers made no sign, and on Tuesday a belief began to gain ground that they would not attempt an immediate attack. According to a Transvaal-born Englishman, who has arrived at Mafeking, the Boers have considerable respect for Colonel Baden-Powell's force, though they think they will have little difficulty in dealing with the Imperial troops in Natal. Our Special Correspondent, telegraphing on Monday from Sandspruit, says that he has been four days with the Boer forces. Their strength at this point of the frontier is about 8,000, scattered in various camps over a wide area. After a good deal of confusion there is now an abundance of food and equipment, but the supply of good water is defective. The frontier is carefully patrolled, but no burghers are allowed to cross.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

Parades were held by the various leaders on Tuesday in honour of President Kruger's birthday. The weather is cold with heavy rain and hailstorms. This pleases the Boers, as it will help on the grass for the horses. Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner, has issued a proclamation declaring that all persons who abet the enemy in a state of war with Great Britain are guilty of high treason.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, through Sir Alfred Milner, to the resolution passed by the Progressive members of the Cape Parliament, informs them that their assurance of support has been received by him with much satisfaction.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has intimated through Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, the warm pleasure felt by her Magesty's Government at the admirable manner in which the despatch of troops from India to South Africa has been carried out.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Imperial authorities to form an infantry corps, 1,000 strong, from the Rand refugees. An immense number of men are available who are anxious to fight the Boers and who are at the present time dependent upon charity.

Barberton is almost denuded of British subjects, who have been driven away by the action of the Transvaal officials there, and the naturalized burghers are escaping to Delagoa Bay to avoid service against the British.

The Barberton and Lydenburg commandos are concentrating on the Portuguese border. The sum of £30,000 in gold from the Barberton mines has been removed to the Pretoria mint. Eighty Boers are at Allmaar, waiting for the main commando which is proceeding to the border.

Thousands of people continue to arrive at Cape Town from the Rand, and the question of shelter is becoming serious. The Town Council has voted £1,000 towards the relief of the refugees. A public meeting was held on Monday, at which it was resolved to open a Citizens' Fund, and a committee was formed. It was resolved to invite Sir A. Milner to be the president of the committee. Mr. Rhodes has given £500 for the relief of the refugees.

Refugees from Swaziland report that Swaziland is entirely deserted both by British and Boers. The police have withdrawn, the prisons have been opened, and the stores are at the mercy of the Kaffirs, who are assembling at the King's kraal.

Intense indignation has been aroused in Cape Town by the ill-treatment to which the refugees from the Transvaal have been subjected on their journey out of the country.

General O'Beirne, the newly appointed Commissioner Extraordinary of the South African Republic in the United States, called at the State Department on Saturday to secure recognition of his office. Mr. Hill, the Acting Secretary, was so busy that he was unable to see him, but an appointment was made for an interview later. General O'Beirne expresses surprise at the State Department's statement that he could not be recognized as the representative of the Transvaal as he was an American citizen. He is by no means disposed to accept the decision, and will make a determined effort to secure recognition.

The State Department announces officially that the United States Government will positively decline to interfere in any way in the crisis now existing between the British and Transvaal Governments, even should the South African Republic formally request mediation. Whatever audience may be granted to General O'Beirne will merely be such as would be accorded to any American citizen desiring to see President McKinley. The official announcement adds that any further attempts to obtain the mediation of this Government will be construed as efforts to involve the United States.

The State Department is ignorant whether the Transvaal intends to appoint any other representative than General O'Beirne, but would decline to receive M. Vanderhoogt, as he too is an American citizen.

SEND OFF TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS.

Such a display of enthusiasm as was seen during the progress of the squadron of New South Wales Lancers through London to-day, *en route* for South Africa, has never been surpassed.

Although the train was not due at Waterloo from, Aldershot till about nine o'clock, crowds of people, as they came in from the suburban stations instead of leaving the terminus as usual for their business places, crowded round the entrance, or at near to it as the officials would allow them, to No. 1 platform, which had been specially reserved by the railway company for the arrival of the train bringing the New South Wales representatives. Every precaution, however, had been taken to prevent the crowd from interfering with the progress of the troops leaving the station, strong barries being erected. At the end of the platform, and within the cleared space, was standing the regimental band and drums and fifes of the Grenadier Guards.

Almost punctually at nine o'clock the train steamed slowly into the station, and immediately the bands of the Guards played "Rule, Britania." This was the signal for a great outburst of cheering from the enormous crowds of people who had assembled to give a hearty reception to the colonials, and who had taken advantage of every available space from which a sight of the platform could be obtained.

The detraining was soon accomplished, and the officers—Capt. Cox and Lieut. Osborne—in command of the Lancers were welcomed by, among others, Col. Ivor Herbert, chief Staff officer of the Home District; Major Robinson, of the Queensland Defence Force; and Major-Gen. Trotter. Immediately the men were all out of the train the bands played the National Anthem, and great cheering again followed. The slope from the station to York Road was lined with police, who as the colonials marched past had the greatest difficulty in keeping back those people who wished to shake hands with them. The pace, however, was very fast, and although some were successful in reaching the troopers, the ranks were not broken. All the way along the streets were crowded to excess, and at the corner of Stamford Street and Blackfriars Road the concourse of people was so great that the police were powerless, and the Colonials had to form double file to get through. There was almost the same difficulty at the entrance to Queen Victoria Street, but the City Police expeditiously cleared the way. The sides of the roadway were lined with vehicles of every description, and were filled to their utmost capacity with people, who were thus able to obtain a good view of the troops. The shouting and cheering was almost deafening all the way along, and must have been heard a great distance.

The scene at the Mansion House was, in the opinion of all, unparalleled, the whole space between the civic residence and the Royal Exchange being occupied by a tightly packed mass of people. Standing under the portico was the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs, the Sword-bearer, and Mace-bearer, all in their official robes. A halt was here made by the troops, and the Lord Mayor, in a loud and clear voice, addressed the Lancers as follows:—"Friends and brothers from the Colonies,—This magnificent demonstration is but an earnest of the anxiety which our countrymen all feel. You will follow out your heroic determination to the utmost of your power and ability to promote the old country's welfare, and to assist in asserting England's authority in the colonies of Africa. You will all share in the desire universally felt throughout the mother country, that after all there may be no war that the blessings of peace may still be preserved, but the necessities of the moment require a demonstration of authority, and, if need be, the cruel arbitrament of war may be decided upon. We all know you and your brave brothers will do your duty with honour to the mother country. I wish you heartily God Speed."

Although quiet was occasionally obtained the Lord Mayor's speech was several times interrupted by the crowd singing patriotic songs, while the waving of a small Union Jack fixed on an umbrella at once caused a renewal of the cheering. After the troops had been re-formed in marching order it was some little before they could make their way to Lombard Street, but eventually an opening was obtained for them and they continued their triumphant march to Fenchurch Street Station. Before they reached the terminus, however, a number of Union Jacks were thrown among them from some windows and the colonials were not slow in securing the mementoes.

When the troops had reached the platform at which the train was waiting to convey them to Tilbury, Capt. Cox, who was in command, asked the Press to give the following message to the people:—

"Tell them I thank them from my heart. This day and that demonstration can never be forgotten by the Lancers. Since we came to England we have seen the deep interest the English people take in their colonies; but, I, at least, could never have believed that patriotism was so very real."

Inside the station the bands played more patriotic airs, and as the train left the colonials were again loudly cheered.

A WARLIKE DEMONSTRATION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business in the Stock Exchange came to a full stop on Oct. 11, just at the time of the expiry of the Boer ultimatum, as two enormous flags, one the Union Jack and the other the Royal Standard, were unfurled from the Rhodesian bench, drawing every market of the House under their spacious shade. Mr. Walter Simpson was in command of one flag, Mr. Hugh Nickals superintended the arrangements of the other but each gigantic pole had to be held by a dozen hands before it was steady. Then came an awkward pause. "Where's the conductor?" yelled the ardent crowd. Struggling and panting to the front came Mr. Charlie Clarke, waving a long walking-stick. Thrice he smote the bench lustily, and in the dead silence ensuing he proclaimed, slowly and impressively.—Gentlemen? Mr Kruger has not complied with his bargains? Roar after roar of laughter greeted the sally, and it was fully two minutes before silence was sufficiently restored to begin the National Anthem. Mr. Clarke blew the note, and an instant later swelled the majestic strains. The second verse, dealing with Her Enemies, was sung even more emphatically than the first, and the House then demanded "Rule, Britannia," which it sang with the utmost vigour. The Westralian Market added a novel effect by producing a large number of brown paper bags, which, when fully inflated by natural means, were exploded with the force of what one dealer called Maxims. A demonstration very similar was also reported from the Hull Stock Exchange.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD RELATES HOW THE BOERS FIGHT.

Mr. Rider Haggard is one of the few survivors now only three or four in number, who accompanied Sir Theophilus Shepstone on his mission to the Transvaal which resulted in the annexation of the country on April 12th, 1877, on which day, in company with Colonel Broken, R. E., he hoisted the British flag at Pretoria. A Central News reporter recently went to Mr. Rider Haggard's seaside home—Cliff Grange, near Lowestoft—and in his study overlooking the sea, surrounded by the original illustrations of "Jess," had a very interesting conversation with him.

In answer to the first question as to the causes of the war, he said: The fundamental cause is the old racial jealousy between the English and the Dutch.

And about the immediate causes?

They come from the contempt of the up-country Boer for the British power, which is made use of by the ambitious wire-pullers of the Dutch party to forward their secret scheme of driving the English flag out of South Africa, and establishing a great Dutch republic from the Zambesi to the Cape. The now declared offensive and defensive alliance of the Free State with the Transvaal, and their determination to make common cause against us, unmask the whole conspiracy.

Do you consider, then, the Uitlander problem the real crux of the question?

No, it is the immediate cause of the question, but the real thing is—whether England is or is not going to remain dominant in South Africa. As even the Boers admit, the real fight is a fight for the flag of England.

What do you think will be the probable course of the war?

It is difficult to say but I presume that we shall act on the defensive until the arrival to Sir Redvers Buller and his army corps and then advance through the Free State upon Johannesburg and Pretoria. But as a matter of fact I believe that if generals could only be get to understand it the Boers could be conquered without any advance at all.

How?

By sitting still round their boundaries, "fighting the fight of the 'sit down'" as the Zulus call it. If Sir George Colley would have sat still in 1881 it was the general opinion that the Boers would have melted away without a blow being struck. The Boer will not keep long in the field at one time. His cry is always "Huis-toe;" (home). He will not wait in the veld for an indefinite period.

Then do you think him over-rated as a soldier?

Certainly I do. To begin with, since the game has gone he does not shoot as his father did. Another thing is that there is no man on earth so cautious of his own life as the Boer. He has always been reported to be so fond of fighting, but few people quite understand his idea of fighting. It is to sit in a larger or behind rocks himself and shoot men in the open. That is what he did at Bronker's Spruit, at Laing's Nek, and at Ingogo; indeed, Bronker's Spruit was nothing but a massacre, where unprepared British soldiers were shot down by Boers who had already carefully pegged their distances. That is what he did also in all the Kaffir wars; the Boers in larger received the assault of numbers of brave but unorganized Kaffirs, which they beat off with little loss of life to themselves, with their roers or elephant guns. With the single exception of the Weenen massacre by the Zulus, which was not a fight, they never lost any great number, and then the victims for the most part were women and children. The only occasion when they met English soldiers in the open, under the command of Sir Harry Smith at Boomplatz, they were at once signally defeated.

How about the natives? Will they take a hand in the game?

Probably, unless we can prevent them. They hate the Boers, and with good reason—it was their hatred of the Boers, for instance, that cost us the Zulu war. If we are to stay in South Africa we must rule in South Africa, it is a case of govern or go.

THE COLONIAL MILITARY CONTINGENTS.

We have received the following from the Colonial Office:—

"A telegram was received from the Governor of Queensland on July 11, stating that, in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal, that colony would offer the services of 250 mounted infantry accompanied by machine guns

[redacted]

...epends upon the scientific ...quires the most care... ...discipline. The Boer ...cessary standard in ...nd, no arm of the ...er advances in recent ...l the powerful 15-... already six batteries in ...alifs unattainable by the ...d with the force of Sir G.

...n in Natal is a curious one, ...ractical disadvantages. The ...mith and Glencoe are the best ...stances. If the forces there ...ficient strength to undertake ...y are ample to repel attack. ...y to be made, and they will ...ious incursions into the territory ...culties of transport will prevent ...moving in force across the frontier to the south, and small parties will run the risk of being cut off. Laing's Nek will doubtless be occupied at once by the commandos assembled at Volksrust and Sandspruit, who will then proceed to entrench themselves and to bring up guns with a view to bar this line of approach. Newcastle will probably be entered and we shall hear of raids in various directions. Meanwhile, the British forces will for the present hold their positions and will employ small columns of cavalry and mounted infantry volunteers against any attempts to cut their line of communications with Maritzburg and Durban. Unless the Boers are mad enough to court heavy losses by attacking strong positions defended by magazine rifles and modern artillery, there seems no present prospect of important events on the side of Natal. It is, however, quite possible that shots will be exchanged between reconnoitring parties to-day.

On the western frontier Mafeking may be the largest of these Boer guns; but every preparation of which the resources admit has been made, and to assault such a position is not in conformity with Boer tactics. Kimberley is more strongly held than Mafeking, and here also an attack would have no chance of success. Of Vryburg, which, according to a telegram of the 9th inst., was said to be menaced, and of Lobatsi, which was reported to be held by a small detachment, we have little information. It is possible that neither of these places is in a position to make a protracted defence; but their loss would have no permanent importance. Some immediate action on the western frontier seems highly probable, and we may expect at least to hear that the railway has been cut. Its subsequent restoration will not be difficult.

The outbreak of war thus finds us on the defensive, opposing three principal groupings of Boers whose strength is not exactly known. On the northern frontier of Natal there are probably about 13,000 men near Mafeking perhaps 3,500, and near Kimberley at most 3,000. In Natal it is not easy to see how anything of importance can be attempted. In Bechuanaland serious attacks on Mafeking or Kimberley are unlikely, but an effort may be made to isolate these places and to carry on an irregular siege following the precedent of 1881.

Now that war has broken out it may be assumed that the two hostile States will, as far as possible, be cut off from communication with the outer world. A censorship will, doubtless, be at once established at Cape Town and at Zanzibar, where the eastern cable lands. Lorenzo Marques becomes at once a point of great importance, and the wise foresight of the late Sir R. Morier receives a striking justification. If this harbour is debarred to our use for military purposes it is to be hoped that arrangements have been made to prevent the Boers from thence drawing supplies and munitions of war. The neutralization of Lorenzo Marques, in this sense, is evidently most desirable.

As the situation at present stands fighting of some sort appears to be imminent. The determination of the Transvaal Government to force the issue can only be explained by the restiveness of the Boer commandos. The fighting will, however, hardly be of a nature to satisfy their aspirations, and a change of camp from Sandspruit to Laings Nek will not prove a marked advantage. When the first advance has spent itself and a fresh period of comparative inactivity to camp again supervenes, the dissatisfaction which can alone account for the ultimatum may reassert itself. The Boers have deliberately chosen the arbitrament of war, and they must accept the consequences.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

At the present moment if may be interesting to give a list of the ships on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, with the names of the officers commanding them:—

*Alecto, gunboat	Lieut-Commander A W Howe
Barracouta, cruiser	Commander R H Peirse
Barrosa, cruiser	Commander W F Tunnard
Doris, cruiser	Captain H C Prothero (Rear-Admiral Sir R H Harris, K C M G)
Dwarf, gunboat	Lieut-Commander H F Shakespear
Forte, cruiser	Captain E P Jones
Herald, gunboat	Lieut-Commander M MacG Lockhar,
	River Zambesi
Magicienne, cruiser	Captain W B Fisher
Monarch, battleship	Captain and Commander L C Fox
Mosquito	River Zambesi
Partridge, gunboat	Lieut-Commander A T Hunt
Philomel, cruiser	Captain J E Bearcroft
Sparrow, gunboat	Lieut-Commander H D Wilkin D S O
Tartar, cruiser	Commander J T White
Thrush, gunboat	Lieut-Commander J W Pochin
Widgeon, gunboat	Lieut-Commander A F Gurney

* Ordered to be paid off.

These vessels could land, if necessary, a force of about 400 sailors and 200 Marines without unduly depleting their complements, and when the *Powerful* and *Terrible* arrive these two big cruisers could add about 1,000 men to the total. There are many objections to employing a Naval Brigade far inland where it can be avoided, but such a force as this would be useful to hold positions near near the sea and to release troops for the front.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—October 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. R. Cobb, I.M.S., B.	Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, B.
Major G. H. Watson, B.	Major W. B. Browning, I. M. S., M.
Mr. F. T. Coode, B.	Mr. W. J. Hadden, M.
Mr. N. L. Hallward, B.	Lieut. C. G. W. Hunter.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. E. Batchelor, B. Cov., 1 mo. M. C.	Lieut.-Col. H. Armstrong, 6 mo.
Mr. C. S. Gibb, B., 6 mo. M. C.	Major Reginald Williams, 2 mo.
Mr. F. T. Coode, B. privilege leave commuted to furl. on M. C. for 9 mo.	Major Eden Vansittart, 2 mo.
Mr. C. Brown, B., 4 mo. furl.	Capt. T. H. Smith, 6 mo.
Mr. R. S. Burns, B., 4 mo. M. C.	Lieut. F. W. B. Gray, 2 mo.
	Lieut. F. T. Duhan, 10 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. C. H. D. Ryder, R. E., B.	Major H. S. McC. Stanwell.
Capt. G. C. Beadon, B.	Major W. G. L. Beynon, D. S. O.
Vet. Capt. H. T. Pease, B.	
Mr. E. M. Konstam, B. Cov.	Major F. H. Taylor.
Mr. C. A. Walsh, B.	Capt. C. C. Cook.
Mr G. Reid, B.	Capt. C. A. Fowler.
Mr. W. E. T. Bennet, B.	Capt. J. S. Hodding.
Mr. J. D. B. Overton, B.	Capt. A. Giles.
Mr. A. H. Ross, B.	Capt. F. F. Major.
Capt. L. J. Andrews, M.	Capt. H. L. Richardson.
Mr. N. S. Brodie, M. Cov.	Lieut. G. A. Strachan.
Major L. F. Childe, I.M.S., Bo.	Lieut. E. T. Duhan.
Mr. L. P. Walsh, C. I. E. Bo.	Lieut. R. St. C. Battine.
	Miss H. A. M. Rai.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Barnard.

THE LEVEL CROSSING AT PAREL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company erect a bridge over the Level Crossing at the Parel Station as the traffic has immensely increased owing to the building of new mills adjacent to it.

The crossing is in the centre of a place where three main roads converge and is used by all persons who have to travel by routes leading to Worlee and Elphinstone Road respectively. From 4 to 7 p.m. there is a large volume of traffic, and at 6 p.m. one's patience is completely exhausted by being compelled to tarry for about half an hour when the crossing is closed which would not be the case if there was a bridge. Parel may be strictly described as a land of mills and in view of the growing traffic it is absolutely necessary in the interest of the safety of pedestrians that something should be done to obviate the annoyance experienced by the public. In the evening when both the up and down trains run simultaneously and when the neighbouring G. I. P. Railway train also runs at the same time the danger of passengers using the Level Crossing is very great. Millhands may be seen forcing their way in the crowd, the helcaries with their loads on their heads knock their way though indifferent as to whether their loads annoy other passer by. This causes a great tumult, which may one day result in the loss of lives. In these circumstances I think it behoves the Company to take some action.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSER BY.

Worlee, 28th Oct.

CHARGES AGNINST A STATE OFFICIAL.

TRIAL AT GONDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, OCT. 25.

TARACHAND ABECHAND in further cross-examination by counsel for the defence, said that he recognized the Gondal *Mahal Khata Vali*. Certain figures on that book were scratched and there were others which were written over. The alterations of figures were not initialled in several places. Counsel then put a number of questions on this point to show that alteration of figures, &c., was a matter of every day occurrance, that if anything, they were mere clerical mistakes and constituted no offence.

Varajlal Sonderial was the next witness examined. He said he was police fokadar in Gondal. He took in his possession the Dhank book under the orders of the Police Superintendant. He received information that certain pages were missing from the Gondal book; that some one had given the pages to the accused, and the accused had made a criminal use of these pages by putting them in the Dhank book.

Mr. Taleyarkhan objected that this was no evidence. The witness did not know any thing about the missing pages of his own personal knowledge. This was an allegation against the accused made by a third party to the witness.

The judge over-ruled the objection. He, however, made a note of counsel's objection.

Witness continuing, said, he went to Dhank on July 8. He asked one Jiv.n Nanshi to produce books of Dhank and Tanasva. He refused to produce these b oks without the orders of his superior officer—subsequently orders were given and the books were sealed. The books were examined by a committee in the presence of the accused. The committee found that the missing pages from the Gondal were in the Dhank books. The witness then gave a detailed account of how the pages were removed and inserted in another place, how they were sewn and gummed, and how the figures were altered.

The witness's examination-in-chief was not over, when the court rose.

GONDAL, OCT. 27.

In further examination, Varajlal, the police fouzdar, said that the pages 269 to 271 in the Dhank book were sewn with cotton and the original hemp thread was kept in the same position. This witness, who gave a detailed account of how the pages were removed from one place and inserted in the other, how they were sewn and gummed, how the numbers of the pages were altered, how the numbers and figures in certain pages were written over, &c., was asked by the Public Prosecutor, whether he could say what could have induced the accused to tamper with the book (here counsel for the defence raised an objection that the answer the witness would give, would be no evidence, what the witness would say, would be his mere belief or opinion. The judge over-ruled the objection. Counsel then asked that his objection must be recorded, which was done. The witness stated at great length what he considered to be the reasons which induced the accused to tamper with the book as alleged. In cross-examination the witness said that though he got information about the missing pages from the Gondal book and their insertion in the Dhank on the 5th of July, he did not go to Dhank till the 8th as he had other work to do in Gondal. He was engaged with the Police Superintendant in Gondal on 6th and 7th July. The witness then said he could not say whether the Police Superintendant was at Dhoraji or at Gondal on 6th and 7th of July. When he went to Dhank, he put up on an *ota* adjoining the room where the Dhank books were kept. The room was locked by one Jivan at his suggestion, and he handed the key to Police Patel of Dhank, who was bound to obey his order. If he ordered him to bring back the key to the witness, he would do so. There was no Punch when the room was locked and sealed, nor when the books were removed from the room next day. He had asked accused a day previous to be present as the books were to be removed, but he did not tell him what time the books would be removed. He sent him no word when the books were actually removed. As he had no seal, he sent for one from the bazaar. He had stated in this court at much greater length about matters in connection with the books under inquiry than the members of the Committee who were appointed by the Durbar to report upon them.

The whole of yesterday was taken up with the cross-examination of this witness and it was not over when the court rose.

HINDU GODS AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE following is the description referred to by our London corespondent of the objects lent to the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition by Sir George Birdwood:—

A Ghanta or Bell, used in Hindu temples to call the attention of the Divinity about to be worshipped to his or her worshipper.

A Sarwa or Spoon, used in Hindu temples for the lustration of the idol of the Divinity [illegible] always used for these lustrations, the smaller copper spoons being used for offering water to the idol to drink. The worship of idols is but playing with dolls.

A Wooden Ladle, used for pouring ghee, or clarified butter, on the fire, in the worship of Agni [*cf.* ignis], the Hindu [Vedic and Puranic] Divinity of Fire. Agni is worshipped all over India for three days from the full moon of the month Magha [January-February], when danger from fire is considerable. His idol is on these days addressed before that of Brahma. He is represented as a ruddy, handsome young man, with golden hair, riding on a blue ram or blue he-goat; in his right hand he holds a spear, while his left rests on his side. Sometimes he is represented with seven arms, symbolical of the seven days of the week over which the sun rules; in which imagery his identity merges in that of Surya, the Hindu [Vedic and Puranic] Divinity of the Sun. In some places, and on certain occasions, Agni, Surya and Indra are still worshipped as in Vedic times, and before the entry of the Macedonian Greek into India, in the form of the Elements only, and not in that of any graven or painted symbol. In the worship of Agni all the ritualistic utensils are of wood, and this ladle is from the very interesting temple of Agni in Bombay, near the English burying ground,—or rather, it was presented to me, before its dedication, by one of the priests of the temple.

A Temple Lamp, for ordinary, as distinguished from ritualistic, use. On the west coast of India the people in many places use for domestic lighting a very oily fish with a cotton twine drawn through it as a wick, and the shape of this lamp would appear to be a conventional representation of a fish. In this brass lamp the wick is laid in the depression in the head, so to say, of the fish, and is fed with oil from the hollow representing the belly of the fish. It is from a temple of Vishnu in the Concan.

A small Copper Image of Krishna, an incarnation of Vishnu, standing on the seven-headed serpent Sesha, also called Vasuki and Ananta ('the unending') the King of Patiala, here figured as the canopied throne of Krishna, and bruising the head of the five headed serpent Kuliya (wherein the Asura Kalinemi was animate), which infested a deep pool in the course of the Yamuna (Jumna).

A small Copper Image of Ramachandra, called also Rama with the Bow and Arrow, another incarnation of Vishnu. Compare it with the traditionary classical statues of Phœbus Apollo.

A small Copper Image of the Lady Lakshmi (Goddess of Good Luck, Wealth, and Prosperity), the wife of Vishnu. She is in the attitude of attendance on her husband.

A small Brass Figure of an Elephant in the attitude of adoration beside the Lady Devi, (Durga, Kali, &c.), the wife of Siva.

A small Brass Image of a Cow, used as an accessory in the worship of Krishna.

All the above small images are for use in domestic worship.

A reproduction in bronze, four times the size of the original white marble Calendarium Farnesianum (so called)—the only Roman Calendar that has survived to our time in a perfect condition. Each face of the cube is divided into three columns, each column representing a month. At the top of the column is carved the appropriate zodiacal sign of the month, and then follow the name of the month, the number of its days, the position of the nones, the length of the day and night, the name of the zodiacal sign through which the sun passes in the month, and of the tutelary Divinity of the month, the various agricultural operations to be performed in the month, and the principal religious festivals of the month. This calendar is described in Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" (John Murray, 1890). Sir George Birdwood has added to the bronze reproduction, at the top, the divisions of the heavens into the mansions of the Roman augurs, the augur being supposed to face the East, as was most anciently done in Latium (and still in India), and not the south as was done in the later Roman period. On top of all he has placed the Pyramid of the Planets [*cf.* "Mountain of the Lord," Mount Meru, &c.], designed after a Hindu model. In its right position the Sun is over Leo, Venus over Taurus, Saturn over Aquarius, and Mars over Scorpio. The triple Moon crowns all.

MAJOR-GENERAL BOUTOVSKY is about to leave St Petersburg for England on an official visit, having been commissioned by the Minister of War to visit the British military establishments for the purpose of studying the system of physical instruction adopted there.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 13TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain G. R. London, with English mails of 13th October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Balfour Mr C D	Maret Mr H S
Barratt Maj W	Neilson Maj W H
Croothwaite Mr H R.	Neil on Mrs
Drysdale Miss J	Other Barry Mr
Kwings Mr	Pegg Mrs
Flavin Mr and Mrs	Paul Rickmers Mr
Farrar Mrs P	Pegson Miss
Gouldsbury Mr and Mrs	Richardson Miss
George Mrs C P and infnt	Reynolds Miss
Hutson Mr and Mrs	Ryan Miss
Hill Mrs and infnt	Raw Miss H
Holt Mr	Scratton Mrs
Kitson Mrs and Miss	Shepherd Mrs
Lord Mrs and infnt	Shang- Mr A B
Lane Lt Moore	Sedgfield Maj
McQuarde Rev E E	Taylor Miss
Marsden Mr and Mrs	Treyleen Mr G D
Mullabier Mr A	Wimberley Miss
Marsh Mr	Welchman Col E
Mathews Mr E R	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alice sister Mary	LeMesurier Mr T
Adams Col and Mrs A	Little Mr A F
Belgrami Mr and Mrs and 3 children	Lucas Maj F G
Bryant Mr	Morrison Mrs J and Mr
Bartlett Mr	Montgomery Capt and Mrs J H
Bateman Rev R	Morshead Mr L
Boyts Mr G T	Mana Sister Elezabeth
Boothby Maj R E	Maxwell Miss
Broan Mr R S	Mashers Mr J
Beatrice Sister	Man Maj Lucas
Burns Mr and Mrs R	Manimon Mr B K
Brown Maj J S	Molina s Rev J
Crawley Mr C E	McInnes Mrs and infant
Cecilia Sister	Ogilvie Capt and Mrs
Clarkson Mr	Orr Capt J L
Cole Mrs Scott	Osmaston Mr and Mrs
Corrie, Lt	O'Donnell Mr and Mrs
Carter Capt and Mrs and infnt	Orr Mr A E
Couchman Mr F D	Parfet Rev J
Doake Mr D	Percival Mr P E
Drury Mr E H	Pottinger Lt and Mrs
Douse Mr W	Lous Lt J N
Doveton Lt	Russell Miss
Dorothea Sister Mary	Robertson Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Dunbabin Mr A G	Ryder Capt
Dick Lawder Mr and Mrs	Row Surg Maj and Mrs
Eshirtle Mr J	Roper Mr C R
Evans Cap C H	South Capt and Mrs
Elder Mr and Mrs	Short Mr E A
Ebrall Mr	Smith Mr and Mrs V A
Fellowes Rev J R	Seigulck Mr F W
Gabril Sister Francis	Shorrick Mr G
Giles Mr E	Stewart Maj and Mrs A G
Grass Mr A	Shipp Mrs
Gunput Rao Mr	Storr Lt
Grover Lt N E	Swan Mr and Mrs J S
Grant Mr C J P	Singh of Shappuba
Giles Mr F D	Somerville Miss A
Hubbard Mr and Mrs G H	Simpson Mr and Mrs
Hardy Cap and Mrs W H	Smales Mr C B
Holland Lt C S	Toomey Mr J A
Horne Lt C H.	Thomas Maj F
Horne Lt P H	Tauleoner Mr H V
Home Capt F C	Turner Mr and Mrs
Hubbord Mrs S	Vannier Mr A E
Hammington Lt J A	Woon Col
Hussey Capt	Westlake Maj and Mrs
Harrison Mr F	Wilson Mr R G
Ireing Miss	Wynn William Mr and Miss
Johnston Mr and Mrs	Whyte Mr
Knowles Miss	Wybrants Mr
Kilburn Mr C C	Woodside Mr J
Kane Mrs	Wright Maj H
Kane Mrs	Wood Mr F W F
Lumsden Mr and Mrs J S	Wrenn Mr E
Lincoln Mr	Young Capt W
La Touche Mr W L	

FROM BRINDISI.

Arnold Mr and Mrs and infnt	Mitchell Mr C J
Andrea Mr C	Sharp Mr E
Clark Mr H D	Wiltshire Miss
Lawrence Mr E	

FROM PORT SAID.—Aspinal Mr and Mrs J E

FROM ADEN.

Branson Mr	Rosenfeld Mr
Preston Rev W D	

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE agenda for the next monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains the following new notices of motion:—

From Mr. N. N. Katrak—"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the prevalence of fever of a malarial type in the Fort District, and he be requested to be so good as to have the cause of it investigated, and submit a report to the Corporation suggesting means, if practicable, of removing any well-ascertained cause."

From the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E.—That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation whenever a loan is raised for the Municipality, the terms and conditions on which it is taken and whether it has been obtained by public tenders or by private contract. 2. That the Commissioner be asked to make such report in regard to the 44 lakhs Loan recently taken."

From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—"That a Committee composed of the Councillors named below be appointed to prepare in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, and submit to the Corporation, to be forwarded to the City Improvement Trust, a representation under Section 23 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of the congested areas in Byculla District (E Ward):—Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Lund, Mr. Dhondi, Mr. Haji Yusuf, Mr. Unwalla, Mr. S. D. Kote, Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed."

From Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the frequent complaints made by the residents of the Fort and Colaba, and probably also by those of other districts which receive their Water-supply from the Tulsi Lake and the Malabar Hill Reservoir regarding the insufficiency of the supply to the upper storeys of houses and he be requested to report to what cause or causes the insufficiency is due and to suggest measures (with carefully prepared estimates of cost) for (1) enabling the City to tide over the present crisis and (2) preventing the recurrence of such complaints in future.

From Mr. Kharshedjee N. Wadia—"That the Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation a return showing the number of Bicycles and Tricycles registered for the payment of tax up to the Quarter ending 30th September 1899 in each Ward of the City.

From Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.—"That a Committee, consisting of Dr. Viegas, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz, Mr. Fazulbhai Jusabhai Lalji, Mr. Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, Mr. Vithal Rao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed be appointed to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, what improvements are needed in B. Ward, with a view to enable the Commissioner on a Resolution being passed by the Corporation in that behalf to prepare a representation to be submitted to the City Improvement Trust.

That the Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate for erecting a small shed on the Municipal ground, opposite the west of the Musjid Station, to accommodate the squatters who sell fruit and vegetable at present in the Kazi Syed Street, and to report if such investment of Municipal funds is likely to bring an adequate return in the shape of Stall Fees.

That in view of the loud complaints about the insufficiency of the water-supply in the different parts of the City, the Commissioner be requested to issue instructions to the Water Engineer to rearrange the hours of the water-supply, and the distribution of the pressure in the different parts of the City so as to provide a sufficient quantity of water to people living in houses on the top stories, especially in houses provided with water closets.

From the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E.—"That the President be requested to earnestly invite the attention of Government and the City Improvement Trust to the great desirability of having a general survey made of the City for the purpose of properly carrying out the requirements of Section 26 of the City Improvement Act, is being extremely difficult, without such a survey, to gauge the relative value and proper sequence of the schemes which the Board may notify from time to time."

From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—"That the Corporation are of opinion that the rights and privileges which the people have enjoyed so many years of putting chairs, benches, and lights, without interfering with public traffic on public streets, on the occasions of certain funeral and religious ceremonials should not be interfered with."

From Mr. N. N. Katrak—"That the Commissioner be requested to arrange to take advantage of Mr. Santo Crimp's presence in Bombay to obtain his opinion and advice on the following important matters in connection with the sanitation of the city:—1. Drainage of the north of the Island: 2. Sewage Outfall: 3. Shone System: 4. Flushing of Sewers: 5. Electrolyzed Water: 6. Water-supply—Use and Abuse.

That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction an expenditure for the purpose not exceeding guineas 750."

From Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla—"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider and suggest means for removing the great inconvenience and hardship entailed upon the public by insertion of the following clause in all Licenses issued by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 313 of the Bombay Municipal Act; 'No Lights will be allowed to be placed on public roads.'

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Executive Engineer one or more detailed Improvement Schemes for the Mandvi Ward, with such estimates as would be possible regarding the cost thereof."

A RANGOON ADVOCATE STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

THE JUDGE'S ORDER.

IN the case in which E. T. D'Castro, an Advocate of Mogok, was called on by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls of Advocates, as recommended by the District Judge of the Ruby Mines, Mr. Thirkell White passed orders as follows:

E. T. D'Castro, an Advocate of the third-grade, has been placed under suspension on the ground that by his own admission, he abetted the burning of the Court-house at Mogok in March last, and that his conduct shows him unfit to be an Advocate. Being called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed D'Castro pleads that when the burning of the Court-house was planned he was drunk; that he did not take a prominent part in the conspiracy which resulted in the offence and that he gave a full and true account of what happened with the result that some othe persons concerned were convicted. He further pleads that as he has not been convicted of a criminal offence he is not liable to dismissal under the Advocate's rules.

As regards the part taken by D'Castro in the conspiracy to set fire to the Court-house it will be sufficient to cite the following passages from his deposition before the District Magistrate of the Ruby Mines District in the trial of Po Win and Tun Zan: "Maung Maung also said his servant was a proclaimed offender and quite ready to do it. I told him that would not do and that he had better send for Tun Zan to send him with his servant to set fire to the Court-house. * * * When Maung Maung first suggested to set fire to the Court-house none of us said anything. I merely said, 'Impossible.' When Maung Maung came out of the Iroom and said his servant would set fire to the Court-house, that settled the matter, that the Court-house was to be set on fire. I then suggested that Tun Zan should be sent for to help Maung Bya * * * * Maung Te * * * * asked Tun Zan if he was daring enough to do it. * * * I also asked Tun Zan the same question. * * * * A discussion took place in which all of us, except Tun Zan, joined, and we abandoned that idea as we thought it would not be effective. * * * * I warned Tun Zan that he had better test the sentries first, and if they challenged he should come back. * * * * When the towel was produced I told Maung Maung that he had better be careful about any marks on the towel. * * * I cannot say I was drunk. I should think one more peg would have knocked me over, I think I was feeling merry from the drink I had taken. If I had taken another peg I dare say I should not have been able to walk home, though I might be able to converse alright."

From these statements which were made on oath it is quite clear that D'Castro took part in the conspiracy to burn down the Court-house and that he was by no means the silent or unwilling hearer of the discussion which in his petition showing cause he states himself to have been. Nor was he so drunk as to be incapable of controlling his speech and volition.

The only question is whether under rule 18 of the rules D'Castro can be dismissed. The rule authorizes the dismissal of "any advocate who is convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be an advocate or who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty." It is perfectly clear that D'Castro is quite unfit to be an advocate. The only question is whether he is to be allowed to escape from the consequences of his misconduct on the technical ground that he has not been actually convicted of an offence, and that his grossly improper conduct was not in the discharge of his professional duty. In dealing with this case I have in mind on the one hand that the rule is, so far as it affects D'Castro, of a penal character, and that, it may be argued, it should, therefore, be strictly construed, and not strained against any one alleged to be subject to it; on the other hand, that the rule is also framed for the purpose of maintaining a high standard of rectitude among the members of an honourable profession, as well as for the protection of litigants against untrustworthy and corrupt persons acting as advocates. It is clear that D'Castro does not come within the letter of the rules, for he has not been convicted of any offence; nor can it be said that his misconduct was in the discharge of his professional duty. I think I should be stultifying the disciplinary character of the rules and making futile the control of this Court if I declared it impossible to deal adequately with this case. The mischief, with which the rule purports to deal, is not the mere fact of conviction, but the fact of the commission of a criminal offence. In fact, D'Castro has pleaded guilty to the offence of abetting the burning of the Court-house. Actually he has in terms admitted the commission of this offence. He has not been convicted of offence which he has admitted, because he has tendered a pardon and allowed to become a witness for the prosecution. Thus he has been saved from the punishment which the criminal law awards to his offence. But for the purposes of the rule which I am now discussing, I think that his position may be considered as equivalent to that of a man who has been convicted, but who, for sufficient legal reasons, has not been punished. I am satisfied that the case falls, within the spirit, if not the letter, of the rules and that I should not be justified in allowing D'Castro to resume his place in the profession which he has disgraced. I, therefore, dismiss E. T. D'Castro from the position of an enrolled advocate of this Court with effect from the date of his suspension.

MESSRS. CHUBB'S NEW WORKS.

AN imposing pile of new buildings, erected at Wolverhampton by Messrs. Chubb and Sons as lock and safe works, was formally opened yesterday by the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in the presence of a numerous company. The new works take the place of the old Wolverhamton factory, the accommodation at which has become inadequate. The safe-making section of the new building is capable of accommodating between 300 and 400 workmen, and the lock department about 350. The architects were Mr. C. H. M. Mileham, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Mr. F. T. Beck, of Wolverhampton. The total cost of the structure has been about £20,000. A special train from Euston conveyed visitors to Wolverhampton for the opening ceremony, at the conclusion of which luncheon was served. Sir. G. Hayter Chubb presided, and in addition to Lord Dartmouth the company included Sir William and Lady White, the Mayor and Mayoress of Wolverhampton, Lady Chubb, Lady Agnes Burne, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chubb, Sir E. Carbutt, Admiral Sir W. Dowell, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Herbert Perrott, Mrs. C. A. Chubb, and Mr. C. E. Shaw, M.P.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Sir W. H. White (Director of Naval Construction) proposed the "Houses of Parliament."

Lord Dartmouth having responded for the House of Lords,

Mr. C. E. Shaw, M.P., responded for the House of Commons. He said that he wished to re-echo the words of Lord Rosebery, that the time had now arrived for the English people to close their ranks. We did not want to convey, either to those against whom we were fighting, or to the world at large, that England, having once embarked upon a certain course, had any doubt as to the justice of that course. The time might come when there might be criticism, but at the present moment our duty was to see the business through. (Hear, hear.) The House of Commons had been known to vote no less than six millions in 15 minutes, and he trusted that the case might be paralleled during the coming Session. There was not a word which had been written in the despatches from her Majesty's Government with which he was not entirely in unison. He spoke as a commercial man, and in his own business hard by there was a department entirely devoted to South African business, now doing nothing. They wanted to resume their operations in South Africa, and that could only be done when the British arms were triumphant and trade had resumed its usual course. (Cheers.)

Lord Dartmouth then proposed "Success to Messrs. Chubb's New Wolverhampton Works," mentioning that last year was the 80th anniversary of the foundation of Messrs. Chubb's business.

Sir G. Hayter Chubb having responded, other toasts followed.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

A MANILA telegram says:—General Schwan on Oct. 8 advanced from Bacoor to attack Novaleta. Near Bultos his force encountered a very heavy resistance from the enemy, who were concealed behind trenches. There was some desperate hand to hand fighting. Ultimately the Americans captured Novaleta and with it 345 Spanish guns. The enemy retreated to Malabon. The shore of the bay is now cleared of the enemy. On Oct. 9 General Schwan's advanced guard occupied Rosario. There was little opposition from the enemy. He entered Malabon on Oct. 10th without opposition.

It is announced at the War Department that General Otis has abolished the censorship of telegrams sent from Manila from Oct. 9th forward.

MR. NEUFELD ON KHARTUM.

MR. CHARLES NEUFELD made his first public appearance in England on Tuesday, when he lectured in St. James's-hall on his experiences during his "Twelve Years' Captivity in Khartum." The large hall was crowded in every part, and Mr. Neufeld was well received on appearing on the platform in evening dress, wearing on his breast a medal which, Major-General Sir O. Tudor Burne who presided said, he had received for services under the British flag. He is a tall, broad-shouldered man, with a full, fair beard apparently in good health despite his terrible sufferings as a prisoner of the Khalifa.

Mr. Neufeld is a German, having been born in East Prussia in 1856, and speaks with a pronounced foreign accent; but he has a good command of English, and he told the story of his strange experiences in a plain, unaffected, yet very impressive manner. He went to Cairo to do business as a trader in Upper Egypt, but, the revolution of Arabi Pasha causing a change in his plans, he joined the English army of occupation at Alexandria as an interpreter, and for his services during the Nile campaign of 1884-85 when he was attached to the staff of General Earle he received the Egyptian medal with active service clasp and also the Khadivial bronze star. It was in 1887 that he fell into the hands of the Dervishes. A Sudanese chief from Kordofan, whose acquaintance he had previously made, sold him a large quantity of gum, and with a view to bringing it to Egypt he started on an expedition which, through the treachery of his guide, ended in his being brought a captive to Omdurman. The Khalif ordered him to be beheaded, and the messenger who brought him the intelligence was instructed to get from him his opinion of the sentence. "Tell the Khalifa," he replied, "that he cannot touch a hair of my head unless God ordains it. If I am to die, it is because God and not the Khalifa wills it." The result of this message was that the Khalifa directed he should be crucified which meant three days of lingering death. He was brought on a donkey to the public place of execution at Omdurman. But there he was told by the Khalifa's judge that the Khalifa had given him the option of being shot, beheaded, or hanged. He replied, "Do what you wish; everything is death but to be quick." Then the judge asked him whether he desired to die a Mahomedan or a Christian. The question exasperated him, and, shouting in Arabic at the top of his voice, he exclaimed, "Religion is not a dress to be changed to-day and to-morrow." But he was not to die. A messenger arrived on horseback and told the judge the Khalifa in his mercy had withdrawn the sentence of death on the prisoner. He was then brought back to the prison and loaded with chains, in which condition, with a solitary interval of 13 days he remained until he was released at the taking of Khartum. During these 13 days of comparative freedom the Khalifa endeavoured to make use of his knowledge of science to make saltpetre, gunpowder, and cartridges. However he managed that the saltpetre which he assisted in manufacturing should be of no value. There were, he said, tons of this precious material which he had made lying useless at Khartum. He also designed two models of machine—one for making gunpowder, and the other for the manufacture of cartridges—but they were so elaborate and intricate that the machines took years to make, and in the end were useless for the purposes for which they were intended. But by this means he had gained time and some ease in the cruel conditions in which he had to live in prison. At last came the day of the entry of the British troops into Omdurman. His feelings he said he could not describe; he could only leave their nature to the imagination of his audience. He heard a voice which said, "Are you Neufeld? are you well?" What a world of meaning was for him in those words! They were the first words in a European tongue he had heard for seven years, since Father Ohrwalder—of whose kindness he spoke with intense feeling—had escaped from Omdurman. Then at all, soldierly figure entered the prison-yard and gave him a hearty hand-shake. It was the Sirdar. So ended the lecture, which throughout was illustrated by a very fine collection of lantern slides from photographs and drawings of scenes in Khartum and Omdurman, and incidents of Mr. Neufeld's prison life. On the motion of Sir George Newnes a vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed amid prolonged applause.

THE COLQUHOUN CASE.

SCOTTISH OPINION.

A SCOTTISH correspondent writing to the "Times" says:—It may be doubted if Scottish public opinion was ever so excited over, or so hostile to, the decision of a distinguished judge as it has been during the past few days in consequence of the sentence passed by Lord Trayner upon Dr. James Colquhoun, lately treasurer to the city of Glasgow. In Glasgow the feeling is naturally keenest, and is certain to be most enduring because it has taken the form of exasperation. A term of five years' imprisonment, which can be reduced by the good conduct of the convict to three years and nine months is regarded as a most inadequate punishment to inflict upon a man who abused the high official position he held and the public confidence that he in consequence obtained to bring discredit upon the Corporation and the honourable profession to which he belonged, and to bring to poverty so many people, be longing to all classes in the community that steps are being taken to raise a fund for the relief of his victims. But even in Edinburgh and especially in the Parliament House, little else has been talked of for some days. An eminent advocate is said to have described the sentiment which prevails as comparable only to that which pervaded Edinburgh before the fateful September 7, 1736, when the most dangerous and most orderly mob in the United King om broke open the Tolbooth prison, dragged out John Porteous, the captain of the City Guard, and hanged him from a dyer's pole in the Grassmarket, in the name and with some of the ruder forms of justice. For a day

GENERAL MERCIER ON THE RENNES TRIAL.

THE *Novoe Vremya's* correspondent at Paris reports a personal interview which he has had with General Mercier, who expressed himself as extremely satisfied with the results of his evidence at the trial at Rennes.

"Public opinion," said General Mercier, "demanded that I should fulfil my duty to the bitter end. It was a serious business at my time of life. I seemed to be living in a special kind of atmosphere, and lost my usual equilibrium, but I did not spare myself. I was only anxious to show France what a dangerous game was being played, and I think I may say without boasting that I performed an act of patriotism. Of course what I did and said was not to the liking of a great many persons, because it upset their plans of selling France, but every one will understand the moral obligation upon me to go through with the task. And since the horrible affair has been settled I have been receiving from 30 to 40 threatening and insulting letters a day from America, England, Italy, and Germany, but not one from Russia or Denmark. On the contrary, from the latter countries I have had several complimentary communications. The personality of Captain Dreyfus and his friends was nothing to me. It was necessary to deal a blow to the foreign domination, and to disclose its cards. The existence of a syndicate that worked up to the last minute must now, I should think, be perfectly plain to every one. I know that money was collected everywhere through the synagogues and forwarded to the Chief Rabbi in Paris, M. Zadoc Kahn, who was invested with special authority in the matter. It was distributed right and left, and now there is hardly any more left in the syndicate. The Jews in France have ruined the advantageous position which was created for them after the Revolution, and they will no longer feel such firm ground under their feet. I think the Judges at Rennes were actuated by a certain degree of compassion for the prisoner in consideration of his long incarceration on the Devil's Island, and I explain the strange coolness of Dreyfus on hearing the verdict of his condemnation by the fact that the intention to pardon had been communicated to him beforehand. My desire was to prove the means that had been resorted to for the purpose of espionage and to expose the actors in that business.

"Colonel Schwarzkoppen was the chief of the spies and thanks to his remarkable cleverness the work was carried out in a masterly way. He had good men under him; he knew how to make use of them, and found out everything. I intended no offence to the German Emperor by what I said at the trial with regard to his Majesty taking a personal interest in the spies. It is well known that it was just the same with Napoleon. I know that Schwarzkoppen communicated direct with the Emperor and usually received from his Majesty direct instructions. Colonel Schwarzkoppen had organized an entire bureau which he directed. As soon as I received information that the German military agent had spies in his service I at once took the proper measures. Our military agents never occupy themselves with such delicate matters. They send in anything they may hear interesting to their Government, and then the latter sends out its special men.

"As to my opinion of a Franco-German rapprochement, I think there are questions in regard to which France should act on parallel lines with Germany, especially in the sphere of colonial politics, as a counterpoise to the action of England. I hear that at the present moment our Government is working in that direction, but with what measure of success it is difficult to say."

It General Mercier really said all this, I would call attention to his confession that he lost his equilibrium, that Dreyfus was informed in advance that he would be pardoned, that the German military attache in Paris was able to know everything about French military secrets, that France is in the habit of sending out special spies when her regular agents abroad fail to furnish adequate information, presumably men something like the one who was expelled by his colleagues from the French Chamber of Commerce in Brussels, and that the French Government is seeking the co-operation of Germany in her colonial policy as a counterpoise to the action of England. One can imagine the effect of these confessions upon the military allies of France in Russia.

FRENCH ENCROACHMENTS IN MOROCCO.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Kaid Harry Maclean, C. M. G., the ex-British officer, who for 25 years has held important office under the Moorish Government in connexion with the training of the army. He has now returned on leave to have an injured eye removed.

Discussing the situation in Morocco Kaid Maclean said:—

"When the late Sultan died the whole country was in a state of rebellion, but the present Vizier, Si Hamed Ben Mousa, soon succeeded in restoring order. The country is now peaceful; the tribes have been subjugated, and rebellion put down with a strong hand. The roads are now perfectly safe, and trade, which was greatly affected by the rebellions, is gradually improving. The bridging of rivers and similar works are absolutely necessary in consequence of the increasing commerce of the country, but the Vizier, recognizing his great responsibility to the Government, is perhaps too cautious in the expenditure which these improvements would involve, and has not so far seen his way to effect them. He fully recognizes the value of such things, but he has many difficulties which Europeans cannot appreciate. The Moors as a class are still very fanatical, and resent anything which involves the introduction of Western methods.

Regarding the army, Kaid Maclean said:—"Under the present Vizier the condition of the army is greatly improved, and he is most ably assisted by his brother, Si Said, the commander-in-chief. The regular army consists of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, numbering roughly 40,000 men—all more or less trained troops. They are armed with Martini-Henrys, have two batteries of Gardiner guns and a Maxim, in the working of which they are very proficient. The artillery, with its Krupp guns and mountain batteries, is trained by a French military mission, comprising a commander, captain, adjutant, and 4 sergeants all of whom live at the Court. There is also another French mission, at Rabat, on the coast, composed of a captain and some non-officials, who train the infantry at Dar-el-Baida, Rabat, and Sale. In addition to the regular army, the Kaid of each tribe has to supply a contingent, the strength of which depends on the position of the tribe. These are employed in putting down local disturbances. These disturbances—like that reported the other day—are not directed against the Government but against the local Kaids, or are acts of an internecine character. With regard to the acts of barbarism mentioned I can only say that the Vizier does his best to suppress them. From personal observation I can state that the awful cruelties of past times are gradually dying out."

"The Sultan," continued the Kaid, "is a well-grown intelligent young man, 19 years of age. Up to the present he has never appeared in public matters, but does everything through the Vizier, in whom he reposes great confidence. Although I used to see the late Sultan every day I have not seen his successor more than five times, except on those occasions when I meet him on parade with the troops."

In reply to a question concerning the position of the French Algerian frontier, Kaid Maclean said:—

"There is a delicate question which I cannot fully discuss in public. The Moors, however, believe that the French are gradually encroaching on their territory. This they strongly feel, although they are quite powerless to stop it. As regard the general political situation, the Vizier perfectly understands the state of affairs, and realizes that it is to the interest of the British that no Power should take Morocco. There can be no doubt that British prestige has never been so high as it is to-day. The Moors look up to the British, and feel that they can rely on the justice of the English Government. Sir Arthur Nicolson, her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, has done a great deal to bring this about, and is beloved and respected by all. What I have said about British political prestige does not, unfortunately, refer to British trade. Owing to the apathy and incapacity of British merchants British trade in Morocco is being gradually superseded by German commerce, and this despite the fact that the Moors prefer British goods even at a higher price. The fact is that the British trader will not adapt himself to the wants of the country, while the Germans will put themselves out to meet Moorish requirements. This applies also to steamship communication. While the French and German lines trading with Morocco to all they can for traders in the country, the English steamers are a constant source of complaint on the part of shippers. If care be not taken to improve matters, British trade in Morocco will soon be a thing of the past. For instance, a big trade is done with skins and wool which for some reason are not adapted for the British market, but if English merchants interested would only take the trouble to tell the Moors what they want the whole of this trade might come to England.

Kaid Maclean also said that the Moorish Government was just about to take over a gunboat built in Italy and manned and officered entirely by Moors who have undergone eight years' training in the Italian navy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is the list of successful candidates at the recent competitive examination of Militia sub alterns for commissions in the Army, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination:—

MILITIA CANDIDATES.

CAVALRY.

	Marks.
Hamilton-Stubber R 4th batt Leinster Regt	1692
Morris T 3rd b S W Borderers	1555
Gubbins L B B 2rd b High L I	1534
Grant W D 3rd batt Hants Regt	1532
Ripley H W A 3rd b W Yorks Rt	1457
Dent F N 5th batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1403
Bingham Hon A M R 2rd batt Royal Irish Rifles	1357
Chance O K Yorkshire Art	1356
Montgomerie A S Lord 4th batt Argyll and Sutherland Highdrs	1331
Gore Sir R St G O Bart 4th batt Gloucester Regt	1316
Walker J B 4th b Somerset L I	1212

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Clark C H Northumberland Art	1792
Delves-Broughton W E Pembroke Art	1742
Lloyd G J Northumberland Art	1317

FOOT GUARDS

Harmon-Hodge R H 3rd batt Oxford Light Inf	1586
Paynter G C B 4th batt Lincoln Regt	1470
Foster E B G 3rd b Oxford L I	1310

INFANTRY.

Hughes W J H 3rd batt South Wales Borderers	1974
Hill W P H 3rd b Wiltshire Rt	1872
Wedgwood B H 4th batt North Staffordshire Regt	1814
Rasbotham R E 4th batt Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1776
Leslie C G 4th b R Irish Fus	1759
Hanbury P L 3rd batt Essex Rt	1748
Grant-Dalton E F 4th batt West Yorkshire Regt	1734
Hutchinson T M 4th b Suffolk Rt	1722
Montgomery D B 3rd batt Loyal North Lancashire Regt	1674
Bassett W F 5th b Rifle Brigade	1653
Rayner W B F 3rd batt Royal Lancaster Regt	1663
Kyrke H V V 3rd b R Welsh Fus	1645
Kyre H E J 4th b Somerset L I	1641
Jones E V 3rd b Liverpool Regt	1636
Ward T C R J 4th b Liverpool Rt	1634
Cunningham F G G 4th batt Argyll and Sutherland Highdrs	1627
Clifton C C 4th b A and S High	1622
Simpson F J T U 5th batt Royal Inniskiling Fusiliers	1612
Pott H P 5th b Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1594
Fleming L J Le 4th batt East Surrey Regt	1582
Lloyd H C L 3rd batt South Wales Borderers	1564
Payne R L 5th batt Connaught Rangers	1558
Crane J H G 4th batt Worcester Regt	1554
Scott J C West of Scotland Art	1546
Cuthbertson E B 4th batt Middlesex Regt	1537
Heilyar M H 7th b Rifle Brigade	1536
Alston R A B 3rd b E Kent Rt	1532
Clarke E G 5th batt Royal Warwick Regt	1522
Stanton H J S 3rd batt Derby Rt	1522
Maclean F A R Anglesey Eng	1510
Don F A 4th batt Durham L I	1501
Grigg R M 4th batt S Staff Rt	1497
Blacker F St J 6th batt Rifle Brig	1488
Harrison L G B 3rd batt Loyal North Lancanashire Regt	1488
Moore A 4th batt Durham L I	1485
Sturgis H R 3rd batt R Suss Rt	1481
Barlow C L 4th batt R Dub F	1166
Hooper J C 3rd batt Royal West Kent Regt	1463
Burn C P M 3rd batt R Scots	1457
Heseltine J E N 6th batt Royal Warwick Regt	1449
Spencer J Cardigan Art	1445
Blomfield W T 3rd batt Loyal North Lancashire Regt	1431
Colchester-Wemyss J M 4th batt South Stafford Regt	1426
Seymour R H 7th batt K R R C	1422
Ward J S 5th batt R Fusiliers	1420
Devenish J G 4th batt R Irish Rt	1408
Terry E E G 3rd batt Loyal North Lancashire Regt	1396
Goodwyn P C W 3rd batt East Lancashire Regt	1391
Hay J G 3rd batt Gordon H	1386
Fryer P S 4th batt York Rt	1351
Conlan R L H 3rd batt Loyal North Lancashire Regt	1384
Lindsay G M K Monmouth Engr	1380
Whipple H C 3rd batt Devon Regt	1379
West C C 4th batt R Irish Fus	1377
Lockley R E H 3rd batt Royal West Surrey Regt	1374
Hingston P L 7th batt Royal Fus	1374
Maynard P G W 8th batt H I R	1366
Packe F E 3rd batt R Berks Rt	1366
Groves P R C 3rd batt York and Lancaster Regt	1364
Cameron A 5th batt Connaught Rangers	1360
Hutchen-on S 3rd b Liverpool Rt	1359
Preston J S 3rd b E Lanc Regt	1357
Fraser W N 3rd b Seaforth High	1314
Stafford P B 4th b S Staffs Rt	1331
Wilmer L E C 3rd b Suffolk Rt	1330
Eveleigh-de-Moleyns Hon J G 4th batt Royal Munster Fus	1327
Gordon C W E 3rd b R High	1325
MacLeod R 4th b E Surrey Rt	1322
Aked C R B 3rd batt West Yorkshire Regt	1322
Verney R 3rd b Oxfordshire L I	1322
Knight G M 3rd b Leicester Rt	1317
Mitford W B J 3rd batt Northumberland Fus	1310
Finch S A G 3rd batt Northamptonshire Regt	1310
Rose I St C 3rd b Oxford L I	1295
Webster G V 7th batt Rifle Brig	1289
Gordon A J M 4th batt E-st Surrey Regt	1280
Topham A 3rd b Middlesex Regt	1279
Clowes G V W 3rd batt Shorpshire Light Inf	1276
Appleby E W 3rd b Durham L I	1272
Garnett A S 5th b R Irish Rt	1272
Blair D A 3rd b R Lancashire Rt	1271
Pope A W W 4th b Shropshire L I	1266
Campbell R L A 4th b Liverpool Rt	1243
Ommanney G P 4th b Essex Rt	1226
Draffen F G W 4th b Border Rt	1221
Scurry T L B 3rd b R W Kent Rt	1210
Stack M H 6th batt Royal Fus	1200

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Ward A E M 1st V B Oxfordshire Light Inf	1843
Dugdale F B 1st V B Oxfordshire Light Inf	1748
Wheeler S G de C 8th batt K R R	1696
Cuming H W 3rd London Vol Rifle Corps	1671
Curling B J	1595
Wilson D D 1st V B Oxfordshire Light Inf	1589
Nicholls P W 7th Middlesex Vol Rifle Corps	1529
Packe E C 4th V B Suffolk Regt	1498
Clarke J R 3rd batt Royal I F	1493
Seymour B 5th Middlesex Vol Rifle Corps	1457
Kirk J W 4th V B Suffolk Rt	1421
Middleton W H 3rd batt Pampshire Regt	1393
Swainson J L 4th V B Suffolk Rt	1384
Supple W H	1362
Ferrers E B 4th V B Suffolk Rt	1355
Lambert H M 1st Cinque Ports Vol Rifle Corps	1315
Brooke N P	1218

THE ARMY EXAMINATION PAPERS CASE.

AT Bow Street on Oct. 6, William Stuart, twenty-eight, traveller, of Herne Hill, was charged on remand with having attempted to procure one Alfred Piper to commit an offence against the Official Secrets Act. A second prisoner was now before the Court—Joseph Wallace Page, thirty-nine, colour-sergeant in the 2nd battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, now stationed at Dublin, who is similarly charged. Mr. J. R. Randolph, instructed by Mr. Frayling, of the Treasury, prosecuted; Mr. de Fleury defended Stuart, and Mr. Caldicott appeared for Page. Mr. Randolph explained that the papers which the prisoners were charged with attempting to procure were the First-class Army Examination Papers for the examination to be held this month, for which Page had entered. Mr. H. R. F. Gay, advertisement manager to Harrison and Sons, said that he had known Stuart in the way of trade since 1883, and met him occasionally. Early in September Stuart asked him to introduce him to some one in the confidential department who could supply him with advance sheets of a new Army Drill Book which Harrison's were printing. The witness told his employers of this, and afterwards, on Mr. Harrison's instructions, introduced the prisoner to Alfred Piper. Mr. Bernard Harrison said that in consequence of what Mr. Gay told him he instructed him to introduce the prisoner to Piper, and afterwards communicated with the War Office and the Treasury. The papers actually supplied to the prisoner by Piper were not a copy of the examination papers, but prepared under the instruction of Detective-Inspector Drew, so as to resemble these papers. Lieutenant Charles Strong, of the 2nd battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, now stationed at Dublin, said that on Sept. 22, under instructions from Colonel Pilcher, he searched Page's quarters, and brought him before the commanding officer, who told him that he was charged with an offence under the Official Secrets Act, and asked him if he had anything to confess. Page admitted that he had, and, in reply to further questions from the Colonel said that he had been in communication with a man named Stuart with reference to the Army Examination Papers. In reply to Mr. Caldicott, the witness said that he believed that Page had been the regiment for fifteen years, and his conduct had been absolutely exemplary. There was no entry of any sort of kind on his defaulter sheets. Alfred Piper, clerk to Messrs. Harrison, having given evidence as to his interviews with Stuart, Lieutenant Strong, recalled, said that he knew that Page was going up for the first-class examination in October, with a view to obtaining a first-class certificate, which was necessary in order to obtain the rank of sergeant-major. In reply to Mr. Caldicott, the witness said that Page was acting sergeant-major at the time of his arrest, having obtained that appointment by reason of his good conduct. The prisoners, who reserved their defence, were then committed for trial. Stuart was allowed the same bail as before; Lieutenant Strong was accepted as bail for Page.

SHALL I SLAY MY BROTHER BOER!

MR. STEAD, the *Outlook* understands, was moved to send a copy of his brochure, "Shall I Slay my Brother Boer?" to two London editors. One reply ran somewhat thus:—

"Dear Mr. Stead,—What, in Heaven's name, have I to do with your family affairs?—Yours sincerely,—"

And the other:—

"My dear Sir,—By all means—if he insists upon it.—Yours faithfully,——."

SCENE AT A BULL-FIGHT.

PANIC AMONG THE PUBLIC.

THE world of fashion betook itself on October 8 to Deuil, near Enghien, to see a real bull-fight, in which the bulls were to be killed. It was to be moreover a patriotic bull-fight, as Robert Felix, a Landais, was to be the first torero. Llaverito and Lagartillo were not to be so forward. The performance was greatly advertised, and meant to draw "la haute canaille"—a name to which society, as represented by the White Carnation, is, I fear, entitled—and it must be said that the bait was greedily snapped. Special trains were organized, as for Chantilly on racing Sundays. All the "mondains," all the sportsmen who wanted to flout the President by absenting themselves from Longchamps, all the elegant women, who seemed to sniff with delight the butchery of bulls from afar, all the riff-raff from above and below, all the people who were curious to see what a patriotic bull-fight on Spanish lines was like, hastened to Deuil.

The circus was packed from the boxes to the topmost round of seats. The circular gangway behind the palisade was so thronged that nobody could move in it. Instead of two rows of high paling, as in Spain, there was only one row, and it was not very high. In a Spanish arena the bull, when greatly teased, may jump over the row bordering the arena, but not over the second. He rushes round between the two palings until he comes to a gate, which is thrown back. It stops his course, and in playing back, opens a wide way on to the arena, into which the bull again goes. Expectation was at its height. Robert, the champion of France, did not wear the flat Spanish cap, but a Pyrenean beret slightly on the side of his head. He and Llaverito and Lagartillo were greeted with deafening cheers. The bull, a fine animal, on entering, at once rushed at two toreros, who jumped lightly aside, and then at a picador armed with a lance. A chula drew him off by flourishing a red cape before his eyes. The bull wanted to get away, and cleared the single paling at a bound. A panic ensued. The animal blindly rushed along with head down and horns forward. He cleared the excuse for a palisade in the front of the boxes, entered a gangway, and climbed the first and second rows of seats. Fortunately he was only bothered and stupid, and not infuriated. The shrieks, the rushing people suddenly brought him to his senses, and he stopped short, and looked good-humouredly about, but a terrified lady caught him by a horn, and another raised her parasol and hit him between the eyes with it. The poor animal broke away again, and finding his way down a passage escaped into the field in which the arena stands. It was filled with cycles. The bull tossed a lot of them about, and was sitting down to quietness when he found himself pursued by picadors, chulas, matadors and toreros, gendarmes, and policemen, the latter armed with revolvers. Again the bull made off. There was a general discharge of pistols, but so wild was the firing that the wonder is he only was shot. He made one more rush when wounded, got entangled in a wire fence, and fell. A bull-fighter then stabbed him in the neck, and there was an end to the poor toro.

RESIGNATIONS OF FINNISH VICE-CONSULS.

OF the 14 British Vice-Consuls in Finland seven have already sent in their resignations, owing to the compulsory resignation by M. Eugene Wolff of the British Vice-Consulate at Wiborg. The names of those who have resigned are M. Lars Krogious and M. Ernst Krogious, at Helsingfors; M. Karl W. Korsman, at the port of Hango; M. Selim A. Elmgren, at Borgo; M. Ernst Hedengren, at Loviss; M. Oscar Wikestrom, at Abo; and M. Arthur Alquist, at Frederikshamn. M. Hakman, who was offered the post vacated by M. Wolff at Wiborg, has declined it. The resignations are carefully published at Helsingfors as they come in by the *Aftonpost*, which has taken up the defence of M. Wolff. This journal points out that henceforth no Finlander can accept or retain office as a British Consular official without "renouncing all active participation in the political life of a citizen within the bounds established by law." The agents of the Russian Finn-baiting as well as Jew-baiting Press, who report these facts from Finland, sneeringly insinuate that the gentlemen who have resigned "prefer the advantages of political agitation to the performance of Consular duties." The incident affords another example of the extreme sensitiveness and patriotic solidarity of the Finns. Presumably the British Government will not be able to find any more native candidates in that country for Consular honours, and it will not be easy to find Englishmen to undertake the duties for nothing.

The Russian Censor, M. Anyinhoff, an official from St. Petersburg, has been nominated British Vice-Consul at Viborg in the place of M. Wolff, the Finnish gentleman whose resignation was recently demanded by the British Embassay in deference to Russian representations. This appointment causes amazement in Finland where the position of a Russian Censor is not calculated to secure public consideration nor to promote the furtherance of British interests in the hands of the Vice-Consulate.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
AND AN
EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times.

The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

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Those who prefer the Tablet form can procure the Chocolate in that shape, and also in small Bars.

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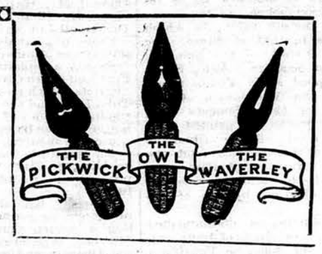

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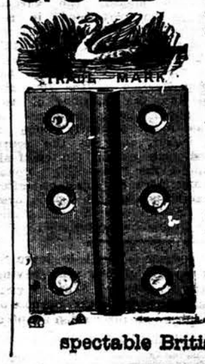

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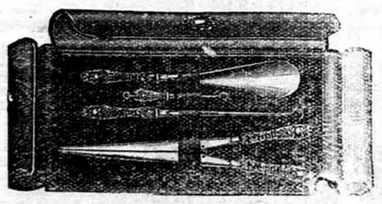

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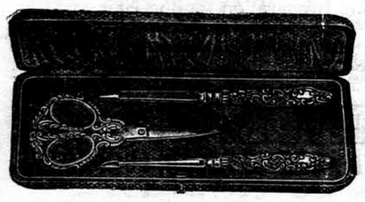

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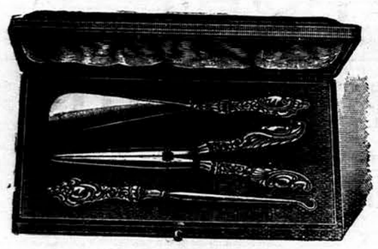

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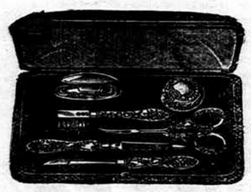

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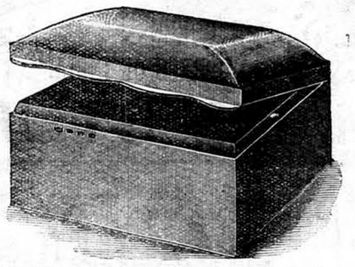

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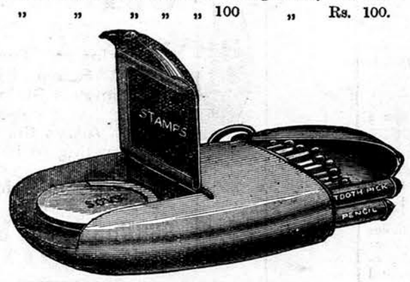

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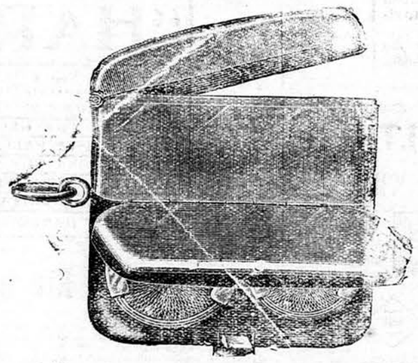

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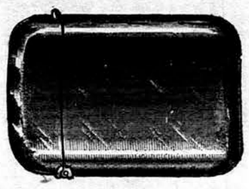

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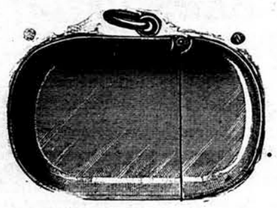

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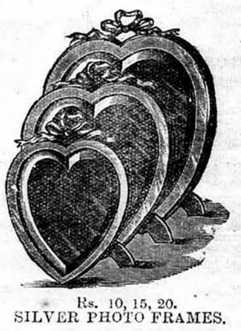

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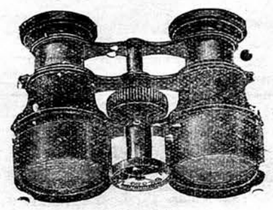

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